The Literary Digest

Vol. XXV., No. 7. Whole No. 643. | New York, August 16, 1902. | Price per Copy, 10c

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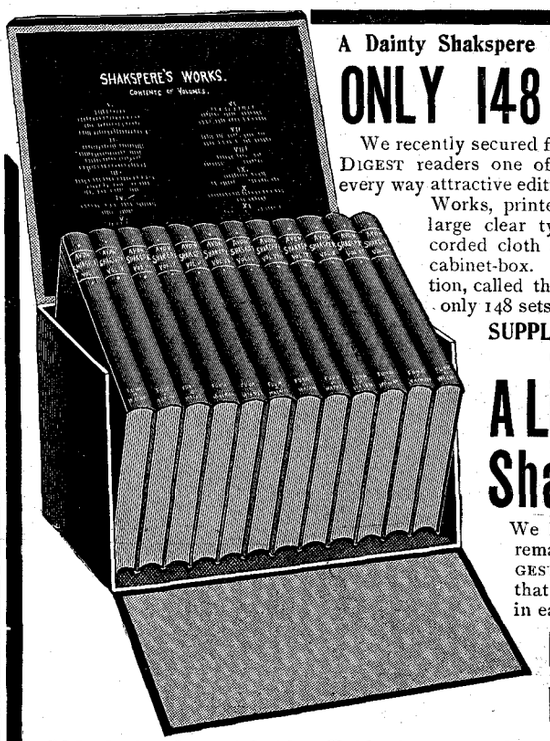

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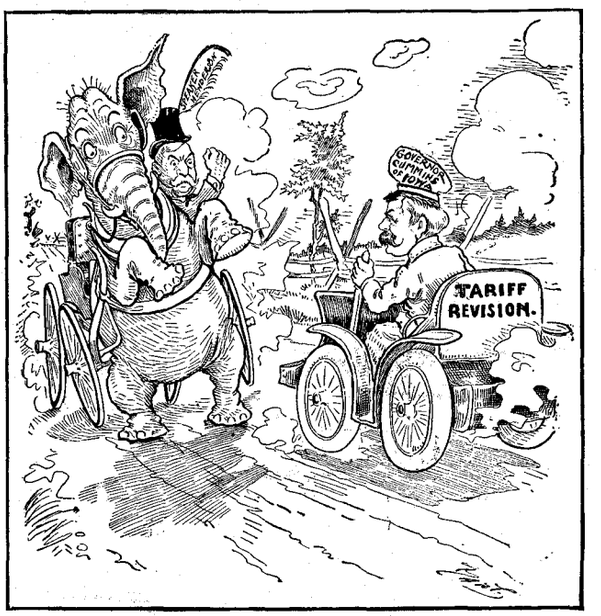
TOPICS OF THE DAY.

REPUBLICAN ADVICE ON OVERHAULING THE TARIFF.

THE great majority of the Republican papers throughout the country coincide with the opinion expressed in the Iowa Republican platform favoring "such changes in the tariff from time to time as may become advisable through the progress of our industries and their changing relations to the commerce of the world," and favoring, further, "any modification of the tariff schedules that may be required to prevent their affording shelter to monopoly." The conclusion that these Republican advisers seem to arrive at is that the time has come to repair the present Dingley tariff. This is a new stand for these papers to take; heretofore they have "pointed with pride" to the Dingley tariff as if it was something that could not be improved upon; now the suggestion that "changes in the tariff" may be advisable is applauded all along the line. Last year the Iowa Republicans put exactly the same advice in the platform, and it was received almost in silence; this year the declaration is hailed as a keynote of the campaign. Whether this changed attitude of the party organs means that we are to have a new tariff in the near future remains to be seen.

Take such an unquestioned Republican organ as the New York *Tribune*, for example. *The Tribune* discovers "convincing evidence of a certain change in popular temper which a year of political struggle has brought about," and declares that "in the light of last winter's futile struggle to enforce our moral obligations to Cuba, public opinion may be pardoned for welcoming as timely and significant the renewal of a declaration that tariff duties should be, and must be, subject to such changes as national necessities require, and for echoing the Iowa platform's sentiment that no tariff rates are sacrosanct which shelter a conspiracy against national interest or national honor." Another equally stanch Republican journal, the Philadelphia *Press*, finds that the Iowa declaration "indicates the plain trend of Republican thought and movement," while the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) says that the voice of Iowa "is the voice of the American people," and suggests that "the critical Republicans would do well to hear and heed." The Iowa policy "should guide the course of the Republican party in Congress," says the Chicago *Tribune*, a Republican paper of large influence; and it seems to the Indianapolis *Journal* (Rep.) that "if any schedules of the present tariff are turned by manufacturers to the disadvantage of the American people, they should be changed." So, too, thinks the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.), and the Boston *Journal* (Rep.) reminds the party suggestively that such revision "can be made without seriously unsettling business when it is made by the friends of protection, not by its enemies."



ON THE IOWA POLITICAL TURNPIKE.

SPEAKER HENDERSON: "Hi there, clear the track, you're scaring my elephant!"
GOVERNOR CUMMINS: "The elephant 'll have to get used to it."
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

Indeed, the movement for Republican tariff revision "seems now to be in full swing," declares the Portland (Me.) *Press* (Rep.), and if it continues, thinks the Topeka *State Journal* (Rep.), the party will "cement to itself the Cleveland wing of the Democracy for good and all." The proposed revision appears to the Washington *Star* (Ind. Rep.) to be "the manifest duty of the party in power," while the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind. Rep.) considers it essential to the party's supremacy. Similar opinions are expressed by such Republican journals as the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, the Cleveland *Leader*, the Toledo *Blade*, the Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, the Pittsburg *Gazette*, and the Hartford *Post*. The Hartford *Courant* says:

"The fact that protection has done so much is as far as possible from justifying the abuse of it by what may be called the hog element in trade. It is a perfectly fair game for the opposition to show up how trusts in this country, intrenched behind protective laws, either tariffs or patents, sell their goods abroad at lower figures than they sell them at to the very nation whose people give them the protection that is their life. It is robbery. The man who said he was selling goods below cost, and so could only maintain himself by doing a very large business at it, is a byword for idiocy. No successful concern sells its products at less than cost, and, if goods can be sold at a certain figure in London

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or South Africa, when made in America, then they can be sold for more profit right where they are made, and the man who denies that seriously needs a conservator. The protection given to trusts that sell abroad cheaper than at home should be taken off at once."

Turning now to the other side, one finds the New York *Sun* (Rep.) opposing the plan of attacking the trusts through the tariff on the ground that it is Democratic doctrine, and doctrine that Mr. Bryan himself "put aside as too shallow for usefulness." The New York *Press* (Rep.) opposes any change in the tariff, and the New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.) thinks that "no conditions prevail which warrant such unsettlement of business" as tariff tinkering would entail. And the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) says: "July's deficit of $7,400,000 is an imperative notice to let the tariff alone at the next session. But for the Dingley law's productiveness, the financial situation would be unpromising. The academic tariff tinkers may take a rest as far as the Republican Party is concerned."

The Democratic papers agree that the Dingley tariff should be repaired, but they think it can only be done properly by a Democratic Congress.

SOUTHERN COMMENT ON SOUTHERN CHILD LABOR.

NINE cents a day for twelve hours of work is not a high rate of wages, yet an Alabama commission, which has been investigating the subject of child labor there, reports that this wage is actually paid in some places in the South. Such cases may be exceptional, but the commission reports that in North Carolina the average wage of the child has decreased from 32 to 29 cents a day. And while the wages have been decreasing, a government census bulletin just issued shows that the number of child workers in the South is rapidly increasing. In the last twenty years the number of child workers in New England has fallen from 18,000 to 11,000; in the Middle States from 6,000 to 4,300; and in the West from 500 to 300; while in the South the number has risen from 4,000 to 25,000.

That the tender years of these little ones should be worn out with toil is "a great crime against childhood," declares the New Orleans *Picayune*, and it calls upon the Southern people to "be the last in the world to make slaves of their children." And a good many other Southern papers are beginning to say the same thing. "There can be no doubt," says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, that a wave of protest "is now sweeping over the Southern States," and it predicts that "the day is not far distant when the slavery of children in the South will be abolished. The wonder is now," it adds, "that it has ever, even for an instant, been tolerated," and it declares that "every dollar earned by it is 'blood money.'" An "ex-Carolina Overseer" writes to *The Textile World* (Boston) that "the condition of child labor in Southern cotton-mills is about as bad as it can be," and the Columbia *State* declares that the system has "brought shame upon us in the eyes of the civilized world."

Now what is the outlook? The four States where child labor is most prevalent are North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. In each of these States there is a strong movement on foot for the "abolition" of the system, but there seems to be no prospect of early success. In South Carolina the Democratic state convention, last May, pledged itself, by a vote of two to one, against the employment of children under twelve in the textile mills of the State, but most of the candidates for the Legislature are reported to be declaring themselves in favor of allowing the parents to do as they please with their children, without "state interference." One or two candidates oppose child-labor legislation on the novel ground that the next step would be compulsory education, which would result in negro supremacy—as if "the white man's supremacy is due not to his better brain and better qualities, but only to his better education!" as the Columbia *State* remarks. The same paper reports that child labor is the main topic of discussion in the present campaign, and it goes on to observe:

"We have felt that this would be the chief issue of the canvass for the general assembly, and we welcome the evidence that such will be the case. It is an issue of profound importance to the future of the State, and the time to settle it is now. Nothing is to be gained by procrastinating or temporizing. South Carolina should by this time know her own mind on the subject, and should be prepared to place herself definitely in the line of progressive States or declare her purpose to remain in the reduced number

LEGISLATORS! TO THE RESCUE!
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

of backward lands, most of them savage or uncivilized, which refuse to concern themselves with the welfare of their children or the future of their Government."

The agitation in Georgia is also growing warm. The Atlanta *Constitution* says:

"Any fair scheme for adjusting this question originating with the mill men will be met more than half-way and favorably by the people and their legislators. But a stubborn and irrational resistance to any reform of the prevailing abuses of child and female labor will lead to legislation that may be drastic and go beyond the lines of necessity and equity."

A representative of *The Dry Goods Economist* (New York), who has been making a personal investigation of this matter, and has written several valuable articles for his journal on the topic, sums up his findings as follows:

"First, that from one-tenth to one-fifth of the total number of cotton-operatives are mere children.

"Second, that they work from eleven to twelve hours a day.

"Third, that they are paid from 10 to 50 cents a day.

"Fourth, that boys and girls from fourteen to eighteen make from 50 to 75 cents a day.

"Fifth, that adults rarely make over a dollar a day, and that on piece work.

"Sixth, that the children's work, tho not heavy, is grinding and nerve-racking.

"Seventh, that the constant buzz of whirring wheels, the high temperature, and vitiated air—conditions inseparable from cotton-mills—wear down the stoutest frame and strongest nerves, and the children so employed ere long lose the bright eye, healthy glow, and elastic step which is the common heritage of youth.

"Eighth, that in many cases these urchins are held in hopeless bondage to their illiterate, heartless, and avaricious parents.

"Ninth, that the normal order of things is, alas, too often in-

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verted, and the saddening spectacle presented of weak children supporting able-bodied parents, in lieu of parents supporting their offspring.

"Tenth, that not one out of twenty of such toilers can read or write."

MORALIZING ON THE SUICIDE OF TRACY.

IT is evident that most of the editors of our great dailies, who have been filling their columns with news and pictures of the exploits of Harry Tracy, have, nevertheless, no desire to imitate his career. They do not approve of him. "Nothing in his life became him like the leaving it," remarks the Hartford *Post*, and it adds that if he had had a greater sense of propriety, "he would have killed himself at the start, instead of at the finish." The outlaw's two months' flight through Oregon and Washington is sketched as follows in the New York *Times*:

"The death of outlaw Tracy by his own hand ends perhaps the most remarkable man-hunt in the annals of crime, and closes a life-and-death chase which lasted without cessation for fifty-eight days and extended over the greater part of two States.

"Since June 9 last Tracy, hunted by Indian trackers, bloodhounds, hundreds of authorized officers of the law, the state troops of Washington, and unnumbered volunteer bands of vigilantes, with a price on his head that amounted to a fortune, traveled over about fifteen hundred miles of wild country, and defied capture to the last.

"From the moment of his daring escape from the Oregon State Penitentiary to his last stand in the swamps of Lincoln County, near the eastern border of Washington, yesterday, he killed six officers of the law, slew his fellow-fugitive, David Merrill, in a duel fought while men and hounds were on his heels, wounded nearly a dozen other officers of pursuing parties, and terrorized the people of two States.

"Living on the country he passed through, Tracy rode down stolen horses without number, robbed farmers of food, clothing, and money needed for his flight; crossed and recrossed rivers, hiding when he could and fighting when too hard pressed. Six times he shot his way through pursuing parties which surrounded him, and struggled on in his desperate race against death for liberty.

"The criminal exploits of Frank and Jesse James, the Younger brothers, Murel, and all the horde of desperate outlaws of the West pale beside the determined daring and reckless courage of the Oregon convict."

Some of the papers that have published everything available in regard to the convict deplore the effect that his career may have upon weak minds. The New York *American and Journal* says:

"There can be no question that the performances of this murderous criminal have had a deplorable effect upon the minds of multitudes, and especially upon those of romantic boys in love with stories of adventure and longing to emulate the bold deeds of their heroes. Many newspapers which ought to know better have confirmed the evil effect by their openly expressed admiration of the ruffian's daring and marksmanship. To these foolish and depraving newspapers Tracy seemed like a picturesque figure in a melodrama, and they were wholly insensible to the slaughter of the duty-doing officers who fell fighting him, and left widows and orphans behind them.

"Now let romantic boys, and silly Eastern editors who never saw a real Western desperado and know nothing of the real repulsiveness of the deadly brute, think awhile of their hero's last moments in that wheat-field. Let them—especially the boys—try by imagination's help to put themselves in the place of the baited wretch, wounded, hungry, sleepless, and given over to the agony of mad despair. And then let them ask themselves how they would like to imitate the career of their dashing and picturesque hero.

"Tracy was no hero to himself, boys, but simply a fleeing criminal, living every moment in dread of a rifle-ball, and having for constant companionship the knowledge that when he could commit no more murders he must commit suicide or hang.

"Tracy was brave, yes; but so is a tiger brave, and a rattlesnake, and even a rat when it is cornered."

The Washington *Post* says of the moralizing on Tracy's end:

"We shall hear all sorts of good little homilies and pious precepts. It will be dinned into our ears that Tracy met the punishment he deserved for his manifold crimes, whereas if he had been virtuous he would have worn diamonds and risen to great eminence in some prosperous and high-minded community. It will be said that such courage and ability as he exhibited would, if devoted to a worthy cause, have made him a leader among men, a shining light in civilized society. A long and honorable life, a peaceful death, and an illustrious and mellow memory would have rewarded him. He would have had a beautiful tombstone—perhaps a monument—and an epitaph beggaring the wildest flights of fiction. Even as it is, he will have thousands of admirers. His achievements will be enshrined in maudlin rapture. Hysterical women and half-licked cubs will celebrate him. Cheap and vicious romance will envelop the chapter he made in history.

"All the same, Tracy was a mere brutal monster. He was about as heroic as a wild boar or a maddened bull. What the penny-a-liners hail as daring was only insensate barbarism. What a lot of moon-struck gushers will hail as love of liberty was nothing more than a blind rage for slaughter. There are thousands of quiet, unostentatious men in this country to-day, any one of whom would, if he had encountered Tracy on equal terms, have vanquished him as easily as he would a half-grown boy. At no point in his career did he rise above the level of a bully and assassin. The first blow he received drove him to the cowardice of suicide. He strove for no good end. He represented nothing high or noble or unselfish. He threatened women and children as truculently as he did helpless men. He was a soulless ruffian, a survival of Beotia. He was a brutal anachronism, who might have invaded the Roman Senate at the head of a German horde or drenched himself with blood as did Tiberius and Nero. Polyphemus and the Minotaur would have hailed him as a brother-fiend. He was simply a devil in human shape.

"There is nothing more to be said of him. He was an angry visitation. He had no place in the scheme of Christendom."

NEW ASPECTS OF THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

THE "red man's" problems have been brought to the front again by a discussion which took place in the Indian section of the National Educational Convention recently held at Minneapolis. On that occasion several speakers asserted that the present system of education among the Indians is most detrimental to their welfare. Col. R. H. Pratt, head of the Carlisle Indian School, sustains the same conclusion in a recent letter to the New York *Tribune*. This letter was brought out by the appearance, in that paper, of a despatch from St. Paul, which stated that the late Gen. T. J. Morgan, former commissioner of Indian affairs, alleged before the recent Baptist convention in that city that Archbishop Ireland and Senator Hanna had entered into a political conspiracy, whereby the Indian schools are to be used in the interests of the Roman Catholic Church. Colonel Pratt denies this, and says that all the Catholic Church asked is that it may have the same privileges at all Indian schools it always has had at the Carlisle School; that is, "the privilege of giving religious instruction to the Catholic children attending the school." He explains just what this privilege is as follows:

"In the very beginning at Carlisle all the pastors of the town, including the Catholic priest, were invited to give such attention as they thought best to the children coming to the school from parents belonging to their particular churches. There were Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopalian, Catholic, and other missionaries at work throughout the Indian field, and the Indians coming under their influences were usually the most discontented with and inclined to break away from the old life, and to aid these progressives seemed to be a special duty of both church and state. Carlisle is a government school, and the Government is non-sectarian. The Indians were the wards of the Govern-

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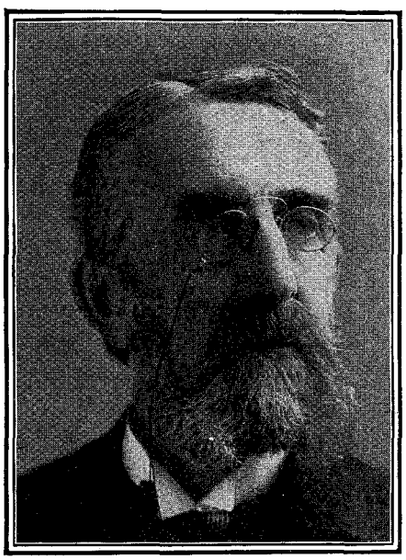
ment; the Government had encouraged all the churches to work among them on their reservations, and there was no reason in the best interests of the school why there should be less liberty to help them religiously at the school than on the reservation. The local churches, including the Catholic, all promptly responded to this invitation, and through all the twenty-two years of the school have welcomed our young people into their congregations and Sunday-schools, and the different pastors, including the Catholic priest, have visited them on week-day evenings, giving such instruction as they thought best. This has been in no way detrimental to the pupils or the school, but instead has been a great help to what the Government was otherwise doing through the school."

Colonel Pratt goes on to criticize General Morgan's methods, which were based on the idea that "the best way to give the Indian the white man's education and civilization was to continue to send them to him on his reservation." Colonel Pratt says in part:

"His [General Morgan's] plan would get civilization into the Indian by keeping him away from civilization; would detribalize him by educating him in tribal masses; would build the courage, push, and ability of America into the Indian by continuing to keep him away from Americans, and under the alienizing influences of tribe and reservation. To accomplish his purposes he at once began and vigorously built up through his four years' control a most un-American class and race-perpetuating system of tribal and home schools. . . . . .

"Morgan succeeded in foisting upon and in committing the Government to his scheme of race and tribe-building schools, and this is the real weakness of the present Indian school system. As a result, the present Indian commissioner, Mr. Jones, is denouncing the schools and claiming that they are not doing what the Government has a right to expect. The present Indian system, including schools, applied to any nationality of foreigners emigrating to America, would not only sap their manhood, but would continue them foreigners indefinitely, tho living in this country."



AMBASSADOR ANDREW D. WHITE

The Red Man and Helper, published weekly in the interest of the red men (the mechanical work being done by the apprentices at the Indian Industrial School of Carlisle, Pa.), comments as follows on the educational problems confronting the Indian:

"There can be but one good reason for educating and training the Indian, and that is to make him a equal, individual, competing citizen. To spend money in educating and training him for anything less than this is inexcusable waste and invites failure. Changing his identity from useless Indian to useful citizen, while great gain to the Indian and the Government, is inevitable loss to some interests.

"So long as the Indian is different and peculiar he is occupation and income for the ethnologist. To make him like other people takes from the ethnologist that source of occupation and income. Therefore it is to be expected that the ethnologist will find fault with a system of education and training calculated to lose the Indian as an Indian and make him a commonplace citizen.

"So long as the Indian is picturesque he is material for the novelist. Lifted up (or brought down?) to the general level, he loses his special and exceptional fictional value. The plans, therefore, that would make the Indian an individual, useful, manly citizen must not count on the support of the novelist.

"Remote, mysterious, pauper, pagan, the Indian is a field for exploring, chivalric, philanthropic, and religious effort, furnishing opportunity for distinction and publicity to aspirants in all these lines. To reduce the field does not always comport with all the views of these specialists, and therefore some opposition from them is to be anticipated by any movement calculated to end these conditions."

"Altho the work of the Indian schools is sneered at by some," remarks the Denver *Republican*, "there is no doubt that in the main the influence of educated young men and women who graduate from institutions like the Carlisle Indian School has a good effect."

RETIREMENT OF AMBASSADOR WHITE.

SOME observations on the quality of our ambassadors are called forth by the coming retirement from the diplomatic service of Andrew D. White, ambassador to Germany, who has sent in his resignation to take effect on November 7, when he will reach the age of three-score and ten. Ambassador White is classed among such men as Lowell, Phelps, Bayard, Hay, and Choate, who have made the foreign service of the United States admired and respected in the courts of Europe. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of him: "Educator of renown, clear thinker, devoted patriot in the best sense of the word, far-seeing statesman, he is of the type of valuable diplomatist who serves his country abroad with splendid ability, and commands universal respect in the country to which he is accredited." His career is sketched and commented upon as follows by the Boston *Transcript*:

"Perhaps no other man of his generation has more conspicuously illustrated the value of the scholar and the gentleman in politics than Mr. White. As a rule, American diplomatists have lacked the special training for their service that is given this class of public servants in Europe. But he was not only gifted with special natural aptitude for diplomatic duties, but enjoyed rather unusual advantages of education along that line. A graduate of the famous Yale class of 1853, which included a very large number of men of subsequent distinction, he pursued his studies further in France and Germany, and was an attaché of our embassy at St. Petersburg during the stirring events of the Crimean War. Returning he became a professor of history in the University of Michigan, and when Cornell University was established he was its first president and continued in that position for a number of fruitful years.

"Made minister to Germany in 1879, he was *persona grata* in the full meaning of the term. A thorough German scholar and an admirer of German literature, which he had helped to make known and popularize in his own country, he won the quick confidence and regard of court and people as few other men could have done. Going back to that post with the larger dignity of an ambassador a few years ago, he found conditions changed. He represented a country that had entered the world's field of politics as well as of commercial and military operations. He had to use his best efforts to allay suspicion and soften dislike and distrust manifested toward this country. It was not an easy task, but the present more cordial relations between the German empire and the American republic are the best evidence that it was successfully accomplished.

"Mr. White has won the high respect and esteem of Germany as well as of his own country. Over a year ago, the Berliner *Tageblatt* said: 'Mr. White is the recipient of such confidence and veneration from all circles in Berlin that his departure would cause the keenest regret.' But Mr. White has carried the burdens of large and delicate responsibility for many years, and he is entitled by the length and value of his public service to obtain his release whenever he asks for it. But, health permitting, he will not be an idle man. His well-ripened powers and large experience qualify him to still be one of the nation's most trusted counselors, as he is one of its profoundest scholars."

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THE CUBAN LOAN, AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT.

A PRETTY warm discussion is going on in the American newspapers over the proposed Cuban loan of $35,000,000. Some think Cuba is borrowing more than she can pay interest on, and believe that the United States ought to prevent her from such an act of financial suicide; but an overwhelming majority of the press advise against any course that might rouse or increase Cuban hostility to the United States. This country is authorized to interfere by the terms of the "Platt amendment," which the Cubans had to add to their constitution before our troops were withdrawn. One clause of this amendment reads:

"That said Government shall not assume or contract any public debt to pay the interest upon which and to make reasonable sinking-fund provision for the ultimate discharge of which the ordinary revenues of the island, after defraying the current expenses, shall be inadequate."

The reasons why this country should not interfere are presented on every hand. In the first place, the loan proposal has passed only one branch of the Cuban Congress, and may fail in the other; and even if it does pass, and is approved by President Palma, Cuba may not be able to get the money. Says the New York *Journal of Commerce*: "It is extremely improbable that Cuba can issue any loan, since we have refused her the necessary basis for prosperity. It is the opinion of financial authorities in this city that no loan can be floated, and that the situation is very threatening." Furthermore, the "Platt amendment" is not a treaty between Cuba and the United States, but a part of the Cuban constitution, and if the Cubans violate their own constitution, several papers remark, it is, strictly speaking, their own business. Cuba finds her revenues falling off, so she borrows money, and "there is no Government in the world that would not pursue the same course," says the Springfield *Republican*. A debt, adds the same paper, is something that "no civilized power does without," and the Chicago *Tribune* recalls that "toward the close of Spanish rule the debt on which Cuba was required to pay interest amounted to about $350,000,000." About two-thirds of the proposed loan is to be used for paying the soldiers of the revolution, and it is remarked by the Baltimore *Sun* that the United States is the last country on earth to object to a big pension list, while other papers find a parallel in the sum paid by General Wood to General Gomez out of the Cuban public funds.

The main contention of the objectors, that Cuba can not carry such a debt, is disputed by the Philadelphia *Times* in the following paragraphs:

"There is nothing alarming in a Government borrowing a little more than twice its annual revenue, especially a Government in the position of that of Cuba, which has its whole career and consequently all of the amelioration which it is destined to make in the condition of its people before it. The island has admittedly enormous natural resources, which need only capital and intelligent industry to develop them and to make them prolific of private and public revenue. This development can not be long delayed, even at the worst. Instead of a revenue of little more than $15,000,000, Cuba in a few years should have one of twice that amount, at least.

"What is the comparison of the debts of other countries with their revenues? We will take only those of Latin-America, and will present the facts in tabular form, as follows:

Country.	Debt.	Revenue.
Argentina	$509,404,414	$63,500,000
Ecuador	7,882,435	3,564,000
Costa Rica	13,124,000	3,513,000
Honduras	89,376,920	1,114,429
Mexico	168,771,428	29,267,131
Paraguay	19,972,000	844,000
Peru	124,374,189	16,608,000

"The largest national debt in the world is that of France, $5,800,691,814, and it is nearly nine times the annual revenue of the Government.

"By the terms of the Platt amendment the United States can interfere with the borrowing of money by the Cuban republic only when it shall be on so extravagant a scale that the revenues will not pay the interest on it and afford proper provision for the final discharge of the debt, besides defraying current governmental expenses.

"Clearly the proposed loan of $35,000,000 ought not to raise even a mere suggestion of interference on the part of our government."

We are hardly in a position to forbid Cuba to borrow money, say several journals, after having denied her reciprocity. To quote from the New York *World*: "That is, we deny to Cuba her natural and needful revenues, and then forbid her to borrow money! Really, would not a bold and direct filibustering seizure and annexation of the island be less discreditable to us than is this driving of her helpless people to despair and ruin as a means of forcing them to give up the long struggle for freedom? Piracy is not as contemptible as Pharisaism." And the New York *Tribune* says, in a similar vein

"Bluntly put, the fact is that this country has driven Cuba to borrow money. It is true we put her finances in order and conducted them smoothly and without running into debt while we were administering the affairs of the island. But upon relinquishing control of the island to the Cubans themselves we left it with a depleted treasury, with heavy outstanding contracts and fixed obligations, and with an insufficient revenue; and then, with monumental folly and meanness, we—under the stress of the 'Boxers' and sugar rings—denied Cuba the commercial advantages we had promised her, and doomed her to a period of business stagnation and prostration. We left her without means and we refused to let her earn them. There is nothing left for her but to borrow money; and it is a question whether we will permit her to do that!"

The advocates of annexation, however, consider the present difficulty only a symptom of a deeper trouble. As the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: "The true difficulty in the case is easily

"Mother, may I go out to swim?"
"Yes, my darling daughter,
Hang your clothes on a hickory limb,
But don't go near the water."

—*The New York Tribune.*

seen. As matters stand no business confidence exists in the future of Cuba, and, moreover, no such confidence will ever be felt until the island is annexed to the United States." And so says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which remarks that it is being made more clear each day "what a bad mess was made of the Cuban business in the first place when the island was not annexed outright." The Brooklyn *Eagle*, too, observes:

"It is doubtful if the Cuban revenues for the immediate future

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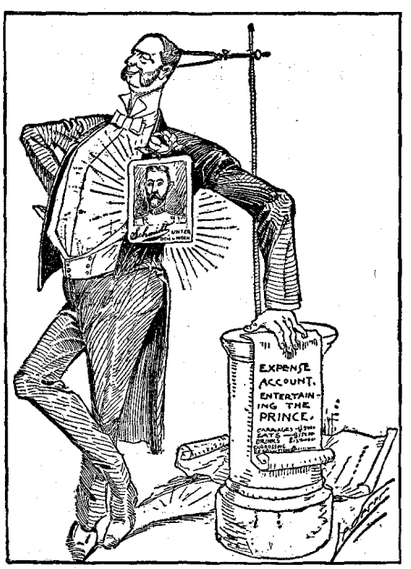
will prove sufficient to pay the interest on the proposed loan and provide the amount needed for a sinking fund. If the revenue is shown to be inadequate for those purposes and the Cuban Government persists in authorizing the loan, Havana will hear from Washington in terms that can not be mistaken. 'For the present we do not want to intervene in Cuba. We have given to the island great latitude of action, qualified by a few necessary restrictions. If those restrictions be evaded or ignored we will be forced speedily to do that which destiny will some day surely compel us to do, and, by taking the government of Cuba into our own hands, save the Cubans from themselves and spare the world the spectacle of a hopelessly futile experiment in republicanism."

MORE REMARKS ON THE KAISER'S DECORATIONS.

CONSIDERABLE good-natured banter appears in the newspaper comment on the Kaiser's gifts of third and fourth class "Red Eagles," third and fourth class "Crown Orders," and first-class photographs, scarf-pins, snuff-boxes and cigarette-cases to various American governors, mayors, naval and army officers, railroad men, police officials, detectives, hotel men, newspaper reporters, and other citizens who helped to show the country to Prince Henry and show Prince Henry to the country when he was here. More than a hundred persons were remembered in one way or another, and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* suggests that these lucky individuals hold a reunion and parade at the St. Louis exposition in 1904, with Prince Henry at the head of the procession. In Germany the Socialist members of the Reichstag, on Wednesday of last week, facetiously offered an amendment to the new tariff bill, in view of the growth of international exchanges of decorations, providing for a tariff of $250 each on all orders and decorations conferred on German citizens by foreign sovereigns, and offered it as an amendment to the clause providing for a tariff on children's playthings! The proposed amendment was promptly declared inadmissible.



DECORATED!
—*The Chicago Chronicle.*

The gifts of "Red Eagles" lead the Baltimore *Herald* to warn those who may be hospitable to the crown prince of Siam on his American trip that they may receive white elephants. The New York *Times* says of the German decorations:

"One can not but wonder at the equanimity with which Americans of the kind whose modesty—when they have it—does not take the form of humility, and whose last inclination is to let another man fix their status in society, or even in a society, have accepted, this one a third, that a fourth, class 'order.' To begin at the bottom of anything and work up is all right, but allotment of station and of merit is quite different. And the surprising part of the case is its revelation that the Kaiser either doesn't know much about our manner of thinking or does not care to heed it. Surely he did not, before conferring these 'honors,' ask the advice of Prince Henry, who seemed to be a rather tactful person, and who had a fairly good opportunity to familiarize himself with our little idiosyncrasies. But there! it's the smallest of matters, any way one looks at it, and tho we may be gently glad that some of our notabilities refused to be a third-class eagle or dragon, or whatever bird or beast it might have been, there is no need to be even gently angry because others saw no harm in accepting."

It appears that the mayor of Baltimore is rendered conspicuous by the omission of his name from the list; and there is a suspicion that this slight is due to the fact that the mayor, in welcoming the Prince, referred very warmly to Henry's relationship to Queen Victoria, but omitted to mention Emperor William. So now the Emperor omits to mention the mayor. The Baltimore *News* says in regard to the matter:

"The presents to the mayors were of especial interest to Baltimore, because half of the town read the list to see what Mayor Hayes got. There was Mayor Coogan of Squedunk with a cigarette-case, Mayor Rafferty of Hogan's Heights with a diamond-studded cigar-holder, Mayor Finnegan of Squash Holler with a pair of field-glasses, but nary a Mayor Hayes with anything!

"It seems incomprehensible. There has evidently been a blunder somewhere. Mayor Hayes was certainly most cordial and fervid when Prince Henry shot through Union Station. He presented the memorial to the royal visitor with his left hand and, for fear of stirring up some family skeleton, carefully avoided any complimentary reference to the Kaiser, while effusively referring to a female relative of the branch. In fact, Mayor Hayes's speech and his manner of delivering it were so conspicuously marked by good judgment and smiling affability that the least the Kaiser could have given him with good grace would have been an automobile or a ton of coal.

"Never mind. There are plenty of factories in New Jersey and elsewhere where the mayor can have a whole bunch of fourth-order medals struck off and wear them on his throbbing bosom to the German picnics incident to his proposed campaign, even if they won't be exactly like the real thing."

THE CORONATION.

THE crowning event of King Edward's life, as some of the papers call it, suffers somewhat from the loss of interest that falls to the lot of a "warmed-over" ceremonial, and the newspaper comment on it is more or less perfunctory. More interest seems to be felt in the health of the King than in his assumption of the crown, and his recovery brings the New York *Sun* to remark that the Abbey ceremonial "was the coronation of modern antiseptic surgery," and to add that "the Englishman on whose head the crown was placed in Westminster Abbey was really Joseph Lister—the head from which came the discoveries in the application of the antiseptic treatment by which the life of Edward and the lives of many thousands of other sufferers apparently doomed to death have been saved."

The sentiment of a good many papers is well represented in the following comment by the Philadelphia *Press*:

"Tenderness toward a brave and royal sufferer has come with this postponement, and sense of a higher power and a new, keen knowledge that the ways of men are not of their making; but the first welling sense of awe in the empire and interest in the wide world which the early approach of the coronation brought has been replaced by a just sense of the relation symbol and ceremony bear to the true strength and power of the British empire.

"For the man crowned there is gratitude and gratulation. He has fought a good fight. He has had the pluck of the race. He has played the game without flinching. He has braved death and pain and come back from the gates of death to sit on the throne of his fathers. The world is glad of it. It rejoices with him and his realm. His reign will be the better for it. Sympathy is a great solvent. Many past memories are wiped out. Kingdom, empire, and world are all readier than any one of them would have been earlier after an unpostponed coronation to take Edward VII. at his best, to honor the man as well as the King, and to wish for him life, wisdom, power, and length of days. By a strange fate which sets all things even, the price he has paid in

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pain and death-danger is paid back to him in a personal weight and influence nothing else could have given.

"Nowhere is this more true than in that larger share of men of his tongue which is under the American flag. He is the first of English sovereigns who has visited the American people. He is the only European ruler who knows this country. He has been its friend. Nothing has been spared by him to promote the mutual regard and respect of the two halves of the English race. Nowhere, outside of his own dominions, was yesterday's coronation of more interest. Nowhere was there more sympathy for his illness or more sincere gratification at his recovery. Nowhere do more men more sincerely desire that his reign may be one of peace, of justice, of increasing concord between all who speak his tongue and of growing glories for the race the crown of whose elder and wider rule he wears.

"For all of that race, yesterday's coronation oath and the ceremony in which it is set, both stand as symbol of that allegiance to law and that trust in divine Providence on which rest the might and rule of the English folk in all their homes under empire or republic, king or president."

DOES THE SOCIAL SETTLEMENT BREAK UP FAMILY LIFE?

THE assertion made by Dr. David Blaustein, superintendent of the Educational Alliance, before the School of Philanthropic Work in New York City recently, to the effect that the social settlement tends to destroy the unity of family life, has elicited considerable comment. The burden of Dr. Blaustein's criticism is that too much attention is given to the individual and too little to the family; that the children are given too much attention while the parents are being neglected, and in this way parents and children are separated in tastes and sympathies, and family life, which should be fostered, is broken up.

The New York *Evening Post* believes that "this is a typical problem of the many which appeal to those who are devoting their lives to ameliorating the hardships of others, and which call for wisdom and foresight"; and the Chicago *Evening Post* notes that the Government's system of education for the Indians is receiving much the same criticism; that "the Indian boys and girls are educated away from their homes, and are then sent back to those homes with ideas and tastes which make their old life unpleasant to them." The Chicago *Tribune* says it is true that the settlement's social and educational work "does have a tendency to shift the balance of one's life from the particular to the general"; but Dr. Blaustein goes "a bit too far in holding the settlements responsible for a thing which is not entirely their fault." *The Tribune* continues:

"We are all familiar with the woman who cares more about the present organization of society than about the present demoralization of her children. But—and this but is a large one—it is not likely that any one will try to maintain that, taking people as a whole, there is just now any too vivid a sense of general social responsibility apart from home duties. Not many people are so eaten up by their regard for the social and public welfare that they are forgetting their own little personal interests. This for the larger question of the family versus society.

"As for the case of the immigrants and their Americanized children, the mental estrangement Dr. Blaustein deprecates can be carried to a conclusion, but is by no means begun by the settlement. For instance, there is many a Jewish family, never touched by a settlement, in which the orthodoxy of the parents has not prevented the children from becoming ethical culturists. In such a family there is a decided break between one generation and the next. If the settlement is wise, it will try not to make things worse than they are. It will try, more than it does now, to cultivate a feeling of regard for the family relations. Dr. Blaustein is, no doubt, right in supposing that many settlements could improve their methods in this respect. He probably would not himself imply, however, that there are not other forces besides the settlement which cooperate in bringing about the conditions he regrets."

The Yiddish *Tageblatt*, an organ of the New York East Side Hebrews, makes some editorial comments on Dr. Blaustein's assertion, and in the opinion of the editor other faults may be laid at the door of the settlement. The following paragraph gives his indictment of the settlements:

"The settlements on the East Side are responsible for other social crimes besides the one that is being talked of. They have made their 'wards' one-sided, narrow, and conceited. They have robbed them of that manhood and self-reliance that is needed in the struggle for existence. The settlements have weakened the boys and made 'new women' of the girls. These words may sound harsh, but they are true, nevertheless. There is but one solution of the settlement problem—abolish them. They are insulting to the pride and intelligence of a people whose children crowd the colleges and universities, occupy honorable positions in the ranks of the professions, and are fast becoming leaders in commercial and industrial spheres."

That Dr. Blaustein's address made a deep impression upon some of his hearers is shown by a letter, signed "A Settlement Resident," which appeared in a late number of *Charities*. Says this correspondent:

"Dr. David Blaustein's address more than suggests whether all we settlement people think we are doing is altogether building along the lines for the future good of the community at large. Are we trying to fashion our settlement neighbors (be they the immigrants from foreign countries or be they a surrounding of American or Americanized wage-earning voters) as the potter shapes the insensate clay? Or are we respecting them and winning them to be our coworkers for social, educational, and civic improvement? Institutionalize the settlement, and it must do the former. Preserve the original neighborhood home idea, and its personal contact and influences of the settlement, and it should become a power for righteous democracy."

THE Franklin Mills Company, of Lockport, inform us by letter that their use in advertising of a picture that a young woman of Rochester claims as her own (considered in these columns July 26) was in ignorance of her claims and objections, and in a spirit and manner entirely unobjectionable—a fact, indeed, that we have nowhere seen disputed. They say: "The fact of the matter is, we purchased the sketch in good faith from the Rochester Folding Box Company, and despite the fact that Miss Roberson never established the fact that our hanger represented her features, we discontinued its use the moment the fact of her objection was heard. Altho some one woman would claim resemblance to any creation of art ever made were the laws sustaining her, we do not sanction the use of unauthorized pictures, and altho made a party defendant in this case we would have borne none of its expense; but it seems we are gaining much unfavorable publicity aroused from the theatrical claims of plaintiff's attorney that these lithographs hung in hotels, saloons, and public places. But a few thousand only were circulated to the finest grocery trade."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IS your Prince Henry decoration on straight?—*The Chicago News.*

THERE is no "x" in the knocks that the trusts fear.—*The Detroit Tribune.*

IT is still very apparent that Mr. Bryan is for Bryan.—*The Baltimore American.*

MAKING hay while the sun shines is a task beyond the speed of the ordinary farmer this summer.—*The Boston Journal.*

KING EDWARD is much better, but they are giving him no coronation poetry to read.—*The Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

WE decline to assume the responsibility of suggesting that now is the time to buy your winter coal.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

IN buying Japan's stock of old rifles, China feels that she is getting goods that she has personally tested.—*The Detroit Journal.*

NOW that they are prosecuting fake foot-racers out West, Aguinaldo will again hesitate about coming to this country.—*The Baltimore American.*

WILL those who received decorations of Red Eagles of the fourth class consent to remain on speaking terms with those who received only portraits of the prince?—*The Chicago News.*

MINISTER WU'S announcement that he will write a book about America has excited a lively curiosity on the part of the public to see what a Chinese question mark looks like.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

IT is said that a skeleton has been discovered in tearing out the interior of the White House; but, considering the number of closets that edifice must contain, this strikes us as a pretty small find.—*The Boston Transcript.*

THE suggestion that the Administration engage Jeffries and Fitzsimmons to make the fight on the trusts is not a good one. The trusts would probably fix the thing up so as to take about ninety per cent. of the gate money and let the pugilists have the rest.—*The Cincinnati Enquirer.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

BLISS CARMAN'S VIEW OF THE FUNCTION OF THE POET.

"WHAT do you understand by a poet? What is his office and business in life? What part does he play in the world?" Mr. Bliss Carman propounds these questions in the literary supplement of the Chicago *Tribune* (July 26) and endeavors to answer them. He writes:

"First, and speaking most roughly, the poet is a person who has something important to say about life, and has the special gift of saying it supremely well. He must be one (I think we will all admit) who has thought profoundly about existence. And yet that is not enough to make him a poet, for that is the accomplishment of a philosopher or a scientist. He must also feel deeply and strongly about life. And yet that is not enough to make him a poet, either, for many of us feel much more deeply and sincerely than we can say. No, he must not only be able to speak from a great fund of thought and knowledge and from a great fund of sympathy and emotion; he must be able to speak with the wonderful power of charm as well.

"The poet must delight our senses with the inevitable beauty of his cadences, his diction, his rhythms—with what is often called technique; he must enlist our sympathy through his own strong and generous emotional nature; he must convince our minds by his own reasonableness. He appeals to our sense of beauty, but not to that sense alone; he appeals to our sense of goodness, but not to that sense alone; he appeals to our sense of truth, but not to that sense alone. His appeal is to all three, and to all three equally."

Furthermore, the poet "ought to be and must be a normal man—not an average man, but a normal man, with all the best powers and capacities of manhood in him." He must be "capable of thought, capable of passion, capable of manual labor." He must have "shared our common life in the world." Says Mr. Carman:

"How can I talk to you with any hope of a common understanding, when I only know the facts at second-hand, while you have actually experienced them, and when I have no caring about them one way or the other, while to you they are matters of life and death? The idea that a poet can ever be a mere bystander, an onlooker at life, seems to me too palpably impossible to need refutation. And I can not believe that any great prophet or poet ever trod the earth who did not know the pinch of life at first hand, its actual bleak necessity, its terrible pathos and tremendous joy, its wonderful yet elusive significance. Nor do I believe that one for whom all the necessities and comforts and luxuries of life are provided, from the cradle to the grave, ever can know these things.

"If a man has never driven a nail in his life, nor built a fire, nor turned a furrow, nor picked a barrel of apples, nor fetched home the cows, nor pulled an oar, nor reefed a sail, nor saddled a horse, nor carried home a bag of apples from town by six-fifteen, nor weeded the garden, nor been lost in the woods, nor nursed a friend, nor barked his shin, nor been thankful for a free lunch, do you think it is likely he will have anything to say to you and me that will be worth listening to?"

In the last resort, continues the writer, the whole question of poetic feeling and of art rests on social conditions:

"The fine arts are nearly related to the industrial arts. And at present we can have no widespread national interest in the fine arts, because we have no national industrial arts. The industrial arts of a people, like the fine arts, can only be carried on by men who are free and honest and intelligent, and therefore happy. For it is quite true, as William Morris said, that art is the expression of man's pleasure in his work. But the men who engage in our industries to-day can not be happy. For our industrial arts—or, rather, our industries and manufactures which ought to be industrial arts—are carried on by two classes of people, the workmen and the capitalists. Now, all workmen, under modern industrial conditions, are the slaves of their employers; while capitalists, however generous their impulses, are of necessity partakers of dishonest gain."

But while it is true that art and poetry can only come to their full development under social conditions that encourage their production, it is also true that great art has been created even under the most hostile environment. Art, declares Mr. Carman, "is not an idle amusement; it is a natural phenomenon, as significant as war, as beautiful as the Northern lights, and as useful as electricity." He says further:

"Of all forms of human activity it is the most exacting, as it is perhaps the most delightful. And the demand which creative output makes on all the energies is just as great and just as exhausting as that made by any other worthy occupation worthily followed. If poetry were a purely artificial pastime, fit only to engage the minds of college youths and schoolgirls, certainly it would not be worth our serious discussion. But if it is what history declares it to be, the voice of revelation, the finest utterance of human wisdom, the basis of religion, and the solace of sorrowing mortals, if it teaches us how to live, how to be happy, how to love the right and appreciate the beautiful and perceive the true, if it illumines the dark problems of existence and heartens us upon the difficult path to perfection, then surely we may well consider how best to encourage it and preserve it, and make its influence prevail in the commonwealth."

MR. SWINBURNE ON CHARLES DICKENS.

THE London *Quarterly Review* breaks a long-observed office rule in printing its first signed article in a career of nearly a century. It is by Algernon Swinburne and is entitled "Charles Dickens." There is a peculiar piquancy in the fact that Mr. Swinburne contributes such an article to this time-honored review, as is pointed out by Dr. Robertson Nicoll, the editor of *The British Weekly*. For in 1886 Mr. Swinburne gave pungent expression to his contempt for *The Quarterly*, referring to it as "a literary *journal pour rire*, graver at once and duller than its fellows of the more professionally comic press," and declaring that "outside the inner circle of its contributors and subscribers no mortal who does not desire to be clothed with ridicule as with a garment will appeal on any question of literature to the authority of *The Quarterly Review*." The poet has evidently relented since then. Perhaps, as Dr. Nicoll suggests, the editor of *The Quarterly* has come to the conclusion that "there is no better way of disarming a critic than by giving him something to do."

Mr. Swinburne's article is in the nature of a panegyric of one whom he terms "the greatest Englishman of his generation"—"the very greatest comic poet or creator that ever lived to make the life of other men more bright and more glad and more perfect than ever, without his beneficent influence, it possibly or imaginably could have been." If Victor Hugo was "the one greater and far greater genius then working in the world," there is no disparagement to Dickens in the statement of this fact, for to the French author Mr. Swinburne concedes "omnipotence." We quote further from the article:

"Dickens was doubtless right in his preference of 'David Copperfield' to all his other masterpieces; it is only among dunces that it is held improbable or impossible for a great writer to judge aright of his own work at its best, to select and to prefer the finest and the fullest example of his active genius; but, when all deductions have been made from the acknowledgment due to the counter-claim of 'Martin Chuzzlewit,' the fact remains that in that unequal and irregular masterpiece his comic and his tragic genius rose now and then to the very highest pitch of all. No son of Adam and no daughter of Eve on this God's earth, as his occasional friend Mr. Carlyle might have expressed it, could have imagined it possible—humanly possible—for anything in later comedy to rival the unspeakable perfection of Mrs. Quickly's eloquence at its best; at such moments as when her claim to be acknowledged as Lady Falstaff was reinforced, if not by the

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spiritual authority of Master Dumb, by the correlative evidence of Mrs. Beech; but no reader above the level of intelligence which prefers to Shakespeare the Parisian Ibsen and the Norwegian Sardou can dispute the fact that Mrs. Gamp has once and again risen even to that unimaginable supremacy of triumph. . . . . .

"'David Copperfield,' from the first chapter to the last, is unmistakable by any eye above the level and beyond the insight of a beetle's as one of the masterpieces to which time can only add a new charm and an unimaginable value. The narrative is as coherent and harmonious as that of 'Tom Jones'; and to say this is to try it by the very highest and apparently the most unattainable standard. But I must venture to reaffirm my conviction that even the glorious masterpiece of Fielding's radiant and beneficent genius, if in some points superior, is by no means superior in all. Tom is a far completer and more living type of gallant boyhood and generous young manhood than David; but even the luster of Partridge is pallid and lunar beside the noontide glory of Micawber. Blifil is a more poisonously plausible villain than Uriah: Sophia Western remains unequaled except by her sister heroine Amelia as a perfectly credible and adorable type of young English womanhood, naturally 'like one of Shakespeare's women,' socially as fine and true a lady as Congreve's Millamant or Angelica. But even so large-minded and liberal a genius as Fielding's could never have conceived any figure like Miss Trotwood's, any group like that of the Peggottys. As easily could it have imagined and realized the magnificent setting of the story, with its homely foreground of street or wayside and its background of tragic sea."

CHARLES DICKENS.
After a Painting by Maclise.

One other of Dickens's novels, "Great Expectations," Mr. Swinburne gives place beside "David Copperfield." These are Dickens's "great twin masterpieces." Of "Great Expectations" Mr. Swinburne writes:

"The story is incomparably the finer story of the two; there can be none superior, if there be any equal to it, in the whole range of English fiction. And except in 'Vanity Fair' and 'The Newcomes,' if even they may claim exception, there can surely be found no equal or nearly equal number of living and ever-living figures. The tragedy and the comedy, the realism and the dreamery of life, are fused or mingled together with little less than Shakespearian strength and skill of hand. To have created Abel Magwitch is to be a god indeed among creators of deathless men. Pumblechook is actually better and droller and truer to imaginative life than Pecksniff: Joe Gargery is worthy to have been praised and loved at once by Fielding and by Sterne: Mr. Jaggers and his clients, Mr. Wemmick and his parent and his bride, are such figures as Shakespeare, when dropping out of poetry, might have created, if his lot had been cast in a later century. Can as much be said for the creatures of any other man or god?"

Twice only did Dickens make use of history as a background for his novels—in "Barnaby Rudge" and "A Tale of Two Cities." Says Mr. Swinburne:

"In 'A Tale of Two Cities' Dickens, for the second and last time, did history the honor to enroll it in the service of fiction. This faultless work of tragic and creative art has nothing of the rich and various exuberance which makes of 'Barnaby Rudge' so marvelous an example of youthful genius in all the glowing growth of its bright and fiery April, but it has the classic and poetic symmetry of perfect execution and of perfect design. One or two of the figures in the story which immediately preceded it are unusually liable to the usually fatuous objection which dulness has not yet grown decently ashamed of bringing against the characters of Dickens—to the charge of exaggeration and unreality in the posture or the mechanism of puppets and of daubs, which found its final and supremely offensive expression in the chattering duncery and the impudent malignity of so consummate and pseudosophical a quack as George Henry Lewis. Not even such a past-master in the noble science of defamation could plausibly have dared to cite in support of his insolent and idiotic impeachment either the leading or the supplementary characters in 'A Tale of Two Cities.' The pathetic and heroic figure of Sydney Carton seems rather to have cast into the shade of comparative neglect the no less living and admirable figures among and over which it stands and towers in our memory. Miss Pross and Mr. Lorry, Madame Defarge and her husband, are equally and indisputably to be recognized by the sign of eternal life."

Mr. Swinburne concludes that there is only one book which he can not but regret that Dickens should have written. "I can not imagine," he declares, "what evil imp, for what inscrutable reason in the unjustifiable designs of a malevolent Providence, was ever permitted to suggest to him the perpetration of a 'Child's History of England.' I would almost as soon train up a child on Catholic or Calvinistic or servile or disloyal principles as on the cheap-jack radicalism which sees nothing to honor or love or revere in history, and ought therefore to confess that it can in reason pretend to see nothing on which to build any hope of patriotic advance or progressive endurance in the future."

As may be judged by the extracts quoted, Mr. Swinburne's article is characterized by extraordinary intemperance of language. He speaks in one place of the "bisexual George Eliot," and refers to Mathew Arnold as "a man whose main achievement in creative literature was to make himself by painful painstaking into a sort of pseudo-Wordsworth." Mr. Andrew Lang, the editor of the Gadshill edition of Dickens, is told that his "intrusive condescension or adulation was perhaps somewhat superfluous in front of the reprinted Waverley Novels," but that his "offense becomes an outrage, the impertinence becomes impu-

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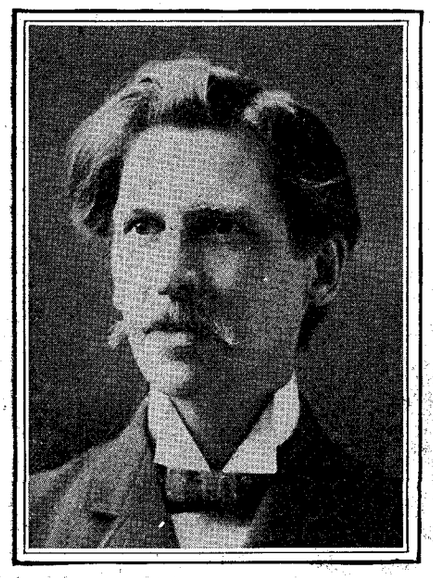
dence, when such rubbish is shot down before the doorstep of Charles Dickens." To one recent English writer, however, Mr. Swinburne goes out of his way to pay a tribute of respect. He alludes to John Ruskin as "a name never to be mentioned without reverence."

THE ARTS AND CRAFTS MOVEMENT.

"INDIVIDUALITY has gone out of industry, but it must be brought back again. The system has destroyed the things created, and in destroying the productions we destroy the producers." This sentiment, quoted from "Chapters in Workshop Reconstruction and Citizenship," a book by C. R. Ashbie, has guided the movement described by Oscar Lovell Triggs in a recent artistic volume that the Bohemia Gild of the Chicago Industrial League has published. In these "Chapters in the History of the Arts and Crafts Movement," Mr. Triggs records the progress that is being made to benefit mutually the arts and the industries by restoring individuality in workmanship, and harmonizing in industrial products the art instinct and the workman's toil. Mr. Triggs devotes the greater part of his book to a description of the impulse given to art products and handicrafts by Carlyle, Ruskin, and William Morris. As to the success in England of joining art-training to industry, Mr. Ashbie's "reconstructed" workshop, the Gild and School of Handicraft, founded in 1880, is adduced, which is described by Mr. Ashbie himself:



PROF. OSCAR LOVELL TRIGGS.

..."The reading of Ruskin led to an experiment of a practical nature, and out of 'Fors Clavigera' and the 'Crown of Wild Olive' sprang a small class for the study of design. The class grew to thirty—some men, some boys—and then it was felt that design needed application to give the teaching fulfilment. A piece of practical work, which involved painting, modeling, plaster-casting, gilding, and the study of heraldic forms, gave a stimulus to the corporate action of the thirty students, and the outcome of their united work as dilettanti was the desire that permanence might be given to it by making it work for life and bread. From this sprang the idea of the present gild and school. Very undefined at first the notion was that a school should be carried on in connection with a workshop; that the men in this workshop should be the teachers in the school, and that the pupils in the school should be drafted into the workshop as it grew in strength and certainty. . . . . .

"The introduction among its members of some of the leading trades-unionist workmen—an indispensable element in the solving of an industrial problem—gave to the gild that peculiar character which has been the principal reason of its success so far. The marriage between the stolid, uncompromising, cooperative force of trades-unionism, and the spirit that makes for a high standard of excellence in English art and handicraft, has so far proved a fortunate one; and a younger generation is already beginning to tell of a life and tradition of its own. We look back now with wonder to the circulars issued in the days of the beginnings, and ask how far the original intention has been warped, and changed, and twisted; but the central ideas have always been maintained, that the movement shall be a workman's movement, that it shall be one for the nobility and advance of English art and handicraft, that it shall be developed not on the basis of mastership in the ordinary sense, but cooperatively as an industrial partnership, and that the arts and crafts, united in the gild, shall be the children of the mother art of architecture. This is the basis upon which all has been built up."

Mr. Triggs regards this movement as the illustration of a great social conception that is taking hold upon the mind of our age:

"Art must grow out of the life. If the life is not so ordered that art will appear as its crown and fulfilment, it is idle to foster and upbuild it. To give it independent development is to preserve the empty form and overlook the informing and vitalizing spirit. Those who prate most of art are not the true promoters so much as the thinkers, the social reformers, who are trying to reach a status of true liberty to destroy slavery of every kind, to humanize industry, and to introduce other motives into production than the commercial and mechanical ones. Hence the Arts and Crafts movement, with its principle of cooperative individualism, is brought into harmony with some of the deepest thought tendencies of the times; with such books as George's 'Progress and Poverty,' Kropotkin's 'Farm, Field, and Factory,' Tolstoy's 'The Slavery of Our Times,' Edward Carpenter's 'Angels' Wings' and 'Towards Democracy,' Whitman's 'Leaves of Grass,' Crosby's 'Plain Talk in Psalm and Parable,' and the writings of Bolton Hall. For when the present system is outworn, and a more just and equal order is established, the order for which these writers are laboring, industry will be the crown of life, and art the crown of industry."

A concrete American illustration of this movement is the Rookwood Pottery at Cincinnati, which is described:

"Instituted as a private industrial experiment by Mrs. Maria Longworth Storer in 1880, it has grown in twenty years to a position of public importance and of far-reaching influence. The aspects of its organization and work that bear upon our present theme may be briefly considered. Three factors evidently conspire to make the Rookwood Pottery what it is—the founder, the workmen, and the public. The Rookwood Pottery has—so to speak—a soul. A woman's intelligence and affection went to its upbuilding. It is established upon a person. Upon this fact all other features of the factory depend. The motive that controlled the enterprise from the beginning was the desire to produce a perfect product. Below this must have been the intention to perform a social service in perfecting a given product. . . . But the pottery is not merely a workshop; it is in a sense a school of handicraft, an industrial art-museum, and a social center. The craftsmen, creating and initiating on their own ground, constantly improve in skill and character. By the employment of apprentices the workshop could be at once transformed into a school. A portion of the building is now devoted to exhibition. By means of lectures, and other entertainments at the pottery, the public participates in some degree in the enterprise, and by reaction shapes the product. Here are all the elements needed for the ideal workshop—a self-directing shop, an incidental school of craft, and an associative public. . . . . .

"The spirit of the factory is that of good-fellowship and cooperation. Mr. Taylor, the genial director, calls himself 'the arbiter,' expecting initiation from his associates. From the first the problems have been solved as they have arisen from the inside. The factory consequently has its traditions, and its products represent organic growth. Its art is as indigenous as that of the first potter. The principle of construction is to adjust design sympathetically to shape and material. No printing-patterns are permitted, and no copying or imitation is allowed. Division of labor is practised sufficient to insure technical skill, but not to the extent of destroying unity of design. This one fact, unity of design, that for which Rookwood is especially noted, is itself an evidence of the unity of the workers, their absorption in a common purpose. Let discord enter or dissatisfaction be felt, or let the pride of any worker assert itself, or the authority of the director be unduly exercised, and the effect is recorded at once in the product. The problem of uniting a workship of large membership would seem to be solved here by

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the cultivation of human sympathy—that delicate something that is the source of all high endeavor."

The elevation of industry by joining it to art, the practicalizing of art by turning it to the production and perfecting of handicraft products, must be a movement of high moral value. This Mr. Triggs affirms:

"Industry will be moralized and intellectualized. Already those who have acquired great wealth by means of the present system are seeking to know their duty in regard to that wealth. Humanize the system still further, and not only the wealth will be moralized, but the entire system as well. But the more hopeful sign of change is taking place in the workshops outside the system. In these independent workshops the elevation of work is steadily taking place. If a great poet like William Morris can find a more secure satisfaction in his workshop than in his library, if a large-minded lawyer like J. Cobden Sanderson can find a fuller exercise of his faculties in book-binding than in law-practise, there must be some exceptional resources in work as yet quite unsuspected by the majority of mankind. . . . There is but one outlet into the field of individual work, the field that affords the greatest opportunity for free labor, where work is undertaken as a satisfaction to personality and as a pleasure."

There are indications in several quarters of an increasing interest in the Arts and Crafts propaganda. At Eastwood, near Syracuse, N. Y., where Mr. Gustave Stickley is the leading spirit in an association of craftsmen who are producing all kinds of household furnishings, a monthly journal of unusual merit, *The Craftsman*, has recently completed its first volume. The Boston Society of Arts and Crafts is also showing considerable activity, and publishes a monthly periodical entitled *Handicraft*. "Style in the Composition of Type," "Lace-Making in Boston," and "Art Enamels and Enameling" are among the subjects treated in the five numbers thus far issued. The social and industrial aspects of the Arts and Crafts movement are finding noteworthy expression in a new illustrated Socialist magazine, *The Comrade*, published in New York and edited by John Spargo. The gospel of William Morris finds enthusiastic indorsement in *The Comrade*, and Count Tolstoy, Walter Crane, Edwin Markham, Edward Carpenter, Ernest Crosby, and George D. Herron are among the contributors to its pages.

THE CASE FOR NATIONAL THEATERS.

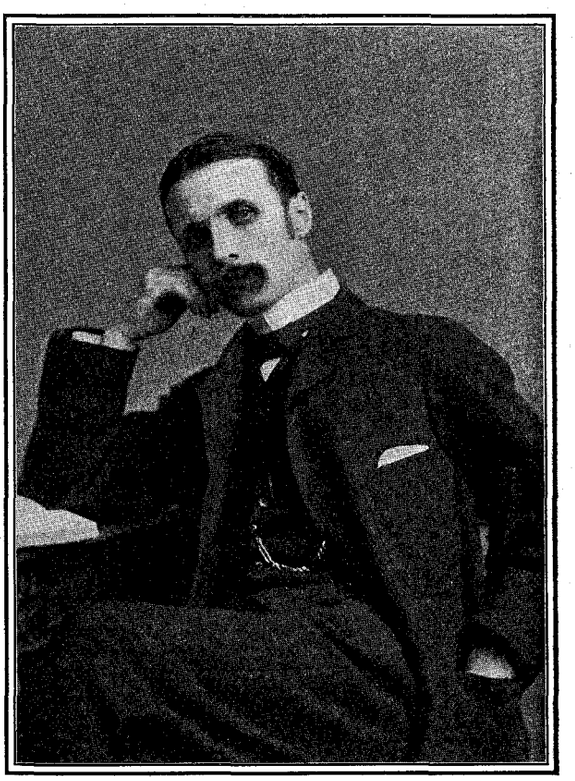
"COMMERCIALISM" and the theatrical trust are held responsible by many for the alleged decline of the drama in the United States. England, however, has no "syndicate" in control of her leading theaters. Actor-managers are common, and two of them have been knighted for their services to art. What is the "case" for an endowed theater apart from local and possibly temporary "trusts"? Many British critics of the drama, and not a few actors and authors, have been converted to the idea of a national theater, and a good deal has been written on the subject in the past year or two. The most complete and comprehensive presentation of the case is made by William Archer, the leading critic, in *The Monthly Review* (July).

He begins by saying that in Germany and France the drama is in a flourishing condition, while in England and other countries it is decadent. Why this difference? Mr. Archer answers:

"The great nations of Western Europe are five: France, Germany (which for literary purposes includes German-speaking Austria), Italy, Spain, and England. In two of these countries, the theater—as a home both of the national classics and of the drama of modern life—ranks high among the intellectual glories of the people. In three the theater is rather a national reproach than a national glory, tho two of these nations have in bygone centuries produced dramatic literatures of marvelous wealth and splendor. The two countries in which the theater nobly fulfils its functions are France and Germany; the three countries in which it leaves its highest functions almost wholly unfulfilled are Italy, Spain, and England. Now, it can not but seem, to say the least of it, a curious coincidence that France and Germany should be the countries in which the drama receives, and has for long received, all sorts of public recognition and support, while Italy, Spain, and England are the countries in which it has been left entirely in the hands of individual speculators. Is it altogether rash to divine some relation of cause and effect between these phenomena? Can it be a pure coincidence that, throughout Western Europe, wherever the drama is regarded as a matter of public concern—national or local—it flourishes; wherever it is given over entirely to private enterprise it more or less obviously falls short of the requirements of even the most modest ideal?"

Why does private enterprise fail in the dramatic sphere while succeeding in literature? The trouble is not in any accidental abuse; it is radical and deep-seated:

"If the conditions of the publishing trade were such that no publisher would issue a new book, or new edition of an old book,



WILLIAM ARCHER.

that did not seem likely to find at least 50,000 purchasers in the course of three months from the date of publication, we should certainly have either to endow literature or to see it shrink into nothing but shop-girl romance and vulgar chromo-illustrated editions of some half-dozen popular classics. As a matter of fact, books can be so cheaply produced, and the book-market is so wide, that no work of the slightest merit fails in the long run to find a publisher, and the highest forms of literary art, old and new, freely coexist with the lowest and vulgarest, each form seeking out its elective affinities. Not so in the commercial theater. There no play is ever produced (except by mistake) which does not seem likely to find, at the very least, its 50,000 spectators in the course of three months. A play is allowed no time to seek out its elective affinities. If it does not 'catch on' in the course of two or three weeks, its fate is sealed."

But "endowment" does not mean the production of plays for the few—the "superior" and artistically advanced, continues Mr. Archer. This notion is back of much opposition to national theaters, yet it is groundless.

"The theater is popular or it is nothing. Esoteric forms of drama, appealing only to cliques and coteries, may be (and are) endowed by the coteries and cliques who affect them. Experiments made at coterie-theaters will sometimes influence and stimulate national theaters; but the national theater is one

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thing, the coterie-theater, the outpost stage, another. After the few initial seasons necessary to establish any institution and accustom the public mind to it, the function of endowment would be, not to meet a large annual deficit, but simply to insure the theater against the necessity, or even the temptation, of aiming, by injurious devices, at a large annual profit. In other words endowment would simply sanction and enforce an irreducible minimum of artistic (as opposed to profit-hunting) method—and, notably, would bar unbroken runs and the domination of the individual star. It would (quite rightly) be the object of the management to make both ends meet, as nearly as possible. One might almost say, indeed, that the ideal endowed theater would be one which required no endowment. I mean, of course, no annual subsidy; the endowment would lie simply in the rent-free use of a playhouse belonging to the community, whether built at the public expense, or (as is frequently the case in Germany) erected by the subscriptions of public-spirited citizens on a site allotted by the town."

Mr. Archer, in fact, does not advocate central theaters modeled upon the Théâtre Français. This may come in time, but it is the municipalities that, he says, ought to make the beginning. He concludes:

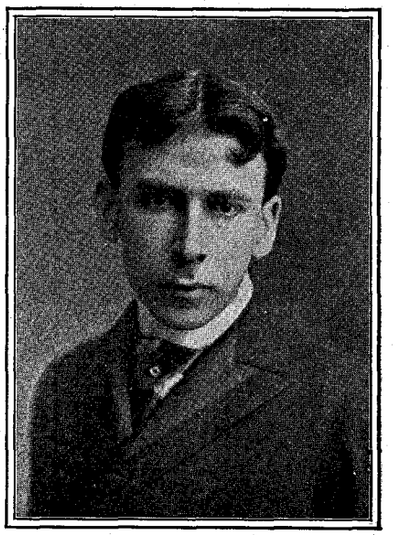
"I suggest, then, that the establishment of a Repertory Theater, on the lines of the German city theaters, in every considerable town (say, of 150,000 inhabitants and upward) in the English-speaking world, would be a magnificent national and racial investment, even if each theater involved a considerable annual outlay. At the same time, I am convinced that no such outlay would in fact be required. The initial expense of setting the new mechanism in motion, and especially of providing theatrical edifices worthy to rank as public institutions and homes of national dramatic art, would, indeed, be far from inconsiderable. But is this an obstacle to deter the two richest nations in the world? Are not millions going a-begging every day in search of objects of public utility on which to employ themselves? And could there be an object of greater public utility than that of rendering the most fascinating and universally popular of the arts a source of intellectual and emotional, as well as of merely sensuous and sensational, pleasure?"

STATE BOUNTIES FOR LITERATURE.

MR. BOOTH TARKINGTON, the well-known Indiana novelist, whose political ambitions have already been noticed in our pages (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 11), announces his intention of signalizing his entrance into the state legislature by offering a bill providing for an annual literary prize contest, the State to name the judges and award the prizes, amounting to five hundred dollars a year. The Chicago *Tribune*, which prints the full text of the proposed bill, furnishes also some interesting comment upon it from Indiana authors. James Whitcomb Riley and Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood favor the plan, believing it would tend to bring literature in America under such governmental recognition as is given the profession of letters in other countries. Gen. Lew Wallace, on the other hand, thinks that "Indiana literature would be out of place appended to the tail of a legislature. Better leave it entirely to its own independent effort." In this opinion George Barr McCutcheon and Charles Major concur. George Ade takes the view that it would be better to make the experiment in some other State than Indiana, where "every third man, woman, and child is an author in some stage—embryonic, active, or retired." Why not try Massachusetts? he suggests. Mr. Ade's observations recall the reply he made not long ago to one who remarked to him on the number of bright people who come from Indiana. "The brighter they are," he said, "the sooner they come."

The New York *World* makes light of Mr. Tarkington's plans. "Bounties on beets are one thing," it declares; "bounties on books quite another." It continues:

"Reasons why the book crop of Hoosierdom should not be stimulated by a state subsidy system are so numerous that we only mention a few. First, the crop is already large and amply rewarded by an appreciative public consisting of not less than 30,000,000 readers eager for good reading. Second, the average legislator of Indiana, or any other State, is not a competent judge of good literature. Third, $500 is a preposterously paltry sum wherewith to fertilize the literary soil of a great State like Indiana; it would not pay the judges $2 a day for the time they would require to give to the reading of the 'copy' that would be sent in."



BOOTH TARKINGTON.

Harper's Weekly regards the proposition more seriously:

"The matter resolves itself into two questions: Does a prize offer breed literary aspirations where none existed? And if it does, are either the aspirations or their results worth anything? Mr. Tarkington's bill provides for the distribution of $500 annually, divided into five prizes. The prizes would, of course, be in no sense purchase-money, but mere awards of honor, leaving the prize-winning literature still in the author's ownership. Still, the provision is for award on manuscripts submitted, anonymously, for competitive purposes. In these days when a multitude of publishers are holding out money inducements of the first order for all creditable literary work, an author with a good, salable manuscript is little likely to 'tie it up' in a state competition on the chance of winning a paltry hundred dollars and the doubtful glory of a 'blue ribbon' bestowed by a state legislature. In which case the awards would be simply to 'the best submitted,' not to the best literature produced in the State; and with none of the star producers 'in the running,' the honor of winning would be reduced to the minimum. In Europe, where sometimes thousands of dollars are offered for one piece of work (as in the case of the princely prize now awaiting the writer of the best life of St. Francis of Assisi), the competitive impetus to literary production may well engage a different order of talent, but the fact remains that great literature is seldom if ever written that way. Government recognition of literature in money and honors is another matter. It hasn't always been wisely discriminating, as every student of literary history knows; but perhaps, on the whole, it does less harm than good. Mr. Tarkington's effort to introduce it into this country is based, however, on too picayune a scale, and begins at the wrong end. Let us pension our Tennysons, if we have any, and if they need pension, but let us not hope to breed any by the offer of a hundred dollars."

"Whatever else may be said of Mr. Tarkington's bill," declares the Atlanta *Journal*, "it gives convincing proof of his interest in his profession and his earnest desire to promote it. If it should become a law and result in developing another Booth Tarkington, its passage would be abundantly justified."

NOTES.

THE following is *The Bookman's* August list of the six best-selling books of the past month:

1. The Mississippi Bubble —Hough.
2. Dorothy Vernon.—Major.
3. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch. —Hegan.
4. The Virginian —Wister.
5. The Leopard's Spots.—Dixon.
6. The Hound of the Baskervilles.—Doyle.

EUROPEAN art loses two notable figures in the deaths of Jean Georges Vibert and Hendrik Willem Mesdag. Vibert's pictures are well known in this country; one of the most important, "The Missionary's Story," belongs to the Vanderbilt collection. Probably his most characteristic paintings were those of monks and portly prelates. Mesdag, the Dutch painter, was famous for his portrayal of seascapes. By some critics he is considered one of the greatest marine painters of the world.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

MARCONI AND WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

THE opponents of Signor Marconi continue to assert that he is not the real inventor of the system of wireless telegraphy that bears his name, and they claim that his recent transatlantic telegraphic success in particular was attained with the device of another, to whom he has failed to give due credit. In *The Saturday Review* (London, July 9) Prof. Silvanus P. Thompson asserted that the telephonic receiver used by Marconi in Newfoundland was the invention of the Marquis Luigi Solari, and that prior to that time Solari had received no credit for it. Later, however, the New York *World* stated that the Marquis had authorized it to make the statement that "Newfoundland reception of signals from Cornwall was obtained independent of the use of the Solari receiver."

However this may be, cable despatches to the New York daily press of August 3 made an announcement that was hailed by Marconi's enemies as an admission of plagiarism on his part. Says *The Electrical World and Engineer*, which takes Signor Marconi's side:

"It was stated that Signor Marconi had applied for leave to amend an application for a patent so as to change it into an application for a patent communicated to him from abroad by Marquis Luigi Solari. Some of the London despatches interpreted this as an admission by Marconi that his entire system was invented by another. In the absence of details, it can only be surmised what amendment Marconi asked leave to introduce in the patent application. It appears, however, that there has been a heated controversy in Italy concerning the invention of a certain form of coherer. By some the invention of this coherer was attributed to one Castelli, a corporal in the Italian navy, and by others to Marquis Solari, an officer in the same navy. . . . It is possible that the controversy above referred to may have some bearing on the amendment which Mr. Marconi asked to have made in his patent specifications."

The Baltimore *American* (July 30) has the following to say of the controversy:

"Marconi's adversaries are now reveling in the fancied disclosure that in his recent successful experiments he has made use of a device which was not invented by him but by an Italian count. Marconi frankly admits that he employed his friend's device with his friend's consent, and the count confirms his statement. That he had the right to do this will hardly be questioned. It seems that the count was anxious to avoid notoriety and also desired to aid his friend, who had already gained a unique reputation in connection with wireless telegraphy. Marconi's application to amend a patent relating to this invention is a matter of little moment to the public. Few inventors have displayed so little of the mercenary spirit. His avowed purpose for years has been to make every man his own operator and thus reduce the cost of telegraphy to a cipher. This may be the motive in some directions for the bitter attacks on him."

The occasion is improved by the Washington correspondent of *The Tribune* (New York, July 26) to say a word in disparagement of the whole Marconi system. He writes:

"For obvious reasons, the experts of both the army and navy of the United States refuse to discuss the subject at present for publication, altho some of them do not hesitate in private conversation not only to doubt the practicability of the Marconi system for long-distance uses, but they also make bold to say that Signor Marconi has not shown that scientific knowledge of the general subject of electricity which entitles him to serious consideration as an inventor of a scheme that will either revolutionize or advance electrical communication. Several of the officers of the army and navy charged with experiments and investigation in wireless telegraphy who have met Signor Marconi say that in conversation he has not satisfied them either of the practieal value of his system or of an intimate acquaintance on his part with the known means for solving the problem of creating and utilizing air currents for carrying messages any considerable distance. It is to be expected that instinctively they would view him and his invention with more or less misgivings. At the same time, they have subjected it to thorough test—at least thorough from their point of view—and say they have found it wanting in some of the essential requisites of completeness. The Navy Department long ago virtually abandoned hope of securing the desired results from the Marconi system, and has been experimenting quietly but persistently with other systems which have given more satisfaction."

Just at this "psychological moment" comes another despatch to the daily papers from London, announcing that a new system, the Armstrong-Orling, is to be exploited by a company backed by large capital. This system, it is asserted, requires poles only one-tenth as high as Marconi's, and can send one hundred letters during the time Marconi sends six.

Of course no specific assertions can be made at this time about the status of the whole matter. One thing appears certain—that statements on both sides are pretty certainly affected by commercial influences. That there is a great future for wireless telegraphy in some form is believed by most experts, but so far Signor Marconi has not fulfilled his promises. And yet his opponents have done nothing worth speaking of, and he is still ahead in the race. The reading and thinking public does not seem to sympathize with personal attacks upon him, and most people will be apt to agree with the following remark of Prof. Elihu Thomson, which is quoted by *Electricity*: "I believe Marconi is entitled to all the credit he has been given for wireless telegraphy. He has done all the practical work and developed the theory. Others have theorized on it, but Marconi has put the thing to practical use. I have given this matter a good deal of study, and I am convinced that Marconi deserves all he has got."

THE CAPE TO CAIRO RAILWAY.

ACCORDING to the last annual report of the directors of the British South Africa Company, trains will soon be running between Cape Town and Bulawayo (1,500 miles), and it appears that Rhodes's magnificent idea of a railroad from one end of the African continent to the other is being gradually realized. Says *The Scientific American Supplement*, in a brief statement of its present status:

"In Rhodesia, railroad-building is progressing rapidly, altho the Boer war interfered with the transportation of construction and equipment material from the South. Meanwhile, the Beira Salisbury line has been extended southward and a junction formed with the main line at Bulawayo. It was originally intended that the line from Bulawayo via Gwelo to Salisbury should constitute the first section of the main line northward, toward Lake Tanganyika, and that the Zambesi should be crossed in the vicinity of Kariba Gorge. Later explorations, and particularly the discovery of the Wankie coal-beds, have led to the adoption of a route farther to the west, including the crossing of the Zambesi at Victoria Falls. The railway is due to reach the coal-fields during the coming autumn and Victoria Falls before the end of 1903.

"On April 14, 1902, an agreement was signed in Brussels which would seem to constitute an important step toward the realization of the late Cecil Rhodes's 'dream.' Under the Belgian contract the German route is abandoned, and the Cape to Cairo Railway will be carried through the Kongo Free State to the upper waters of the Nile. Instead of heading for Lake Tanganyika and German East Africa, the line will continue due north of Victoria Falls to the Kongo border, and thence via Katanga to Lake Kasali, which is the most southerly navigable point on the Lualaba (one of the principal reaches of the Kongo). Approximately, the distances to be covered are: Bulawayo to Victoria Falls, 300 miles; Victoria Falls to Lake Kasali, 700 miles. From Stanley Falls on the Upper Kongo, a railroad will be built to Mahagi on Albert Nyanza (480 miles), thus supplying the missing link between the Cape and the Egyptian railway

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nets. Such is the scope of the concession which Mr. Robert Williams obtained last month from the King of the Belgians. This project does not, however, necessarily replace the original central line through German territory, as planned by Mr. Rhodes and the German Government. In fact, it is quite likely, if the proposed railroad be built from the coast of Dar-es-Salaam, the capital of German East Africa (either through subsidy granted by the Reichstag or by private capital under state guaranty), that the original Cape to Cairo scheme viâ Tabora will be realized. Both lines may astonish the world before many years as full-fledged realities. All maps of Africa more than six months old are obsolete, because history is being made so rapidly in those regions."

A PREHISTORIC PICTURE-GALLERY.

WE have already mentioned the prehistoric art-gallery recently unearthed in France in the cave of Font-de-Gaume, near Eyzies. This grotto, which is an irregular underground passage about 400 feet in length, has its walls covered with representations of animals in several colors, or rather shades. The pictures, tho rude, are surprisingly good when we consider the probable date of their production; and the work of the artist, estimated with regard to the state of civilization around him, probably merits more praise than that of a Landseer of to-day. We translate below a description of the paintings, accompanied by photographic reproductions of a few of them, from *Cosmos* (July 19). Say the writers, Messrs. Capitan and Breuil, who were also the discoverers of this paleolithic art-gallery:

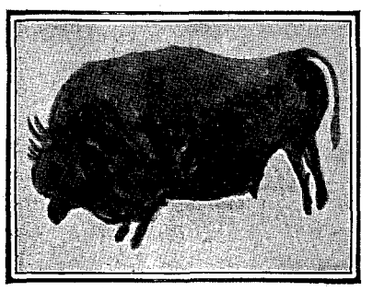

FIG. 1.—Bison (3 x 2 feet).

"These figures, eighty in all, of which forty-nine are bisons, are all painted and engraved, and frequently covered with a thick layer of stalagmite. They probably date from the close of the Paleolithic Age, when the animals were living, for they were certainly copied from nature.

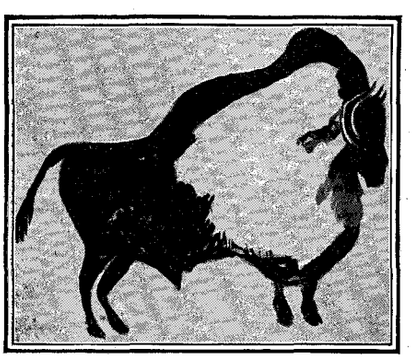

FIG. 2.—Bison (5 x 4 feet).

"We present reproductions of some of these figures. Three are bisons. One (Fig. 1), which is represented as running, is entirely painted in brown, with a red color on the forehead. Another (Fig. 3) is engraved and painted with red ochre, with darker rump and brown muzzle, and with scraped portions on the horns and back. A third (Fig. 2), painted on a projecting piece of rock in red ochre, bears two signs painted in red on its abdomen. There are similar signs, always in pairs, in other parts of the grotto. Fig. 4 represents two angry reindeer, engraved and painted, the one on the right with ochre and the one on the left surrounded by a long red border and another in black. Two other figures show animals of the horse family—one outlined in red, the other shown in a flat tint of dark brown.

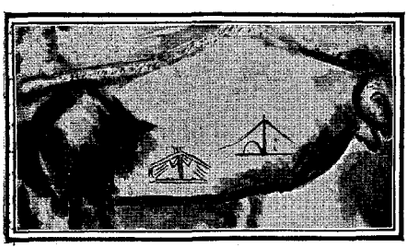

FIG. 3.—Large Bison (9 x 4 feet).

"These frescoes are the first noted in France. The engraved figures of La Mouthe, published by M. Rivière in 1895, have only very partial and inconstant coloration. Those of Altamira, imperfectly reproduced by Santuola in 1880, are in Spain."

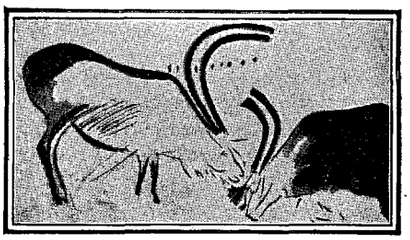

FIG. 4.—Angry Reindeer (7 x 4 feet).

In the same number of *Cosmos*, M. Moissan, the eminent chemist, writes as follows on the coloring-matter used by these prehistoric artists, which he has analyzed. He says:

"These materials were obtained by rubbing stone, choosing as much as possible specimens of uniform tint. One of these powders was of a dark color, a black tending to maroon; the other of a reddish ochre of considerable brilliancy. Both are insoluble in water and contain no organic matter. . . . . .

"The ochre powder was formed of sesquioxid of iron, containing a very small quantity of oxid of manganese.

"The black powder contained an impure oxid of manganese with some sesquioxid of iron.

"These two insoluble coloring materials present a large number of particles of almost constant volume, so that they seem to have been levigated. They were mixed . . . with tiny fragments of transparent silica.

"To sum up, the colors used for the paintings of the grotto of Font-de-Gaume are ochres formed of oxids of iron and manganese."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SENSE ORGANS OF FISHES.

IT is especially difficult to obtain a clear idea of the sense organs of fishes, according to *Gartenlaube* (Berlin). The organ most easily studied is the eye, which differs little from that of other vertebrates. The same paper goes on to say:

"The iris, in most species, has a brilliant metallic luster; the pupil is large and round, the lens of great size. Proper eyelids are wanting, but many fishes have crescent-shaped folds of skin which shield portions of the eye. The eyes of fishes must be extremely sensitive to light, as many species pass the winter at a depth of a hundred or even two hundred feet below the ice and snow-covered surface, and there seek and find their food. In the flat fishes—soles, turbots, and flounders—both eyes are on one side of the head in the adult, tho the very young fry are perfectly symmetrical. The twisting of the skull, which carries the eyes to one side, takes place when the young fish is about two-thirds of an inch long and has assumed its adult form and attitude. The transformation is especially remarkable in those species that have the dorsal fin prolonged over the entire head. The eye moves under this fin, which at one stage of the process divides it in two.

"The nose of a fish consists of two holes lined with a corrugated mucous membrane in which the nerves of smell terminate. The utility of a nose to a fish is not clear. Its functions must be essentially different from those of the noses of land animals, which take cognizance of gaseous substances alone. The 'scent' of fishes, to which old-time anglers attached great importance, has been proved to be very feeble, or non-existent, for they swim indifferently past bait which does not appeal to the eye. The sense of taste, however, is very keen, altho the tongue is usually very hard, so that the seat of taste must be in the softer parts of the mouth. Fishes in aquariums snap at anything thrown to them, but reject from their mouths what is not to their liking. The organ of hearing is simpler in fishes than in other vertebrates. The external ear is entirely wanting and the inner ear

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ONE OF THE NEW FAST TRAINS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Courtesy of *The Railroad Age*.

consists merely of cavities filled with fluid, and with little hard particles, resembling porcelain, which were formerly much used in medicine. But this simple ear is very sensitive, as is shown by the fact that a light blow on the surface of the water scatters the fishes instantly. Of fishes' sense of touch we know very little. As with all animals, it is possessed by the whole skin, but in many fishes it is especially acute in the bristles around the mouth.

"There are some indications that fishes possess a *sixth* sense, the organs of which are the pores of the head and of the lateral band. This band is a row of little canals connected with the external world by holes through the scales. In these cavities, under which runs a large nerve, are found nerve heads or terminations like those of other sense organs. The use of this apparatus is unknown. It has been assumed that fishes do not sleep and that these organs in some way take the place of sleep, but there is no proof for either assumption."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE VELOCITIES OF A MOVING WHEEL.

IN the accompanying photograph of the Pennsylvania Railroad's new twenty-hour train between New York and Chicago, which is taken from *The Railway Age* (Chicago, July 25), it will be observed that the upper halves of the driving-wheels appear blurred, while the lower halves are clear. This is an excellent practical illustration of the fact, known to us all theoretically, that the points on a wheel above the axle are moving forward more rapidly than the vehicle, while those below are moving more slowly, and that every point on the wheel moves forward with a constantly changing velocity, varying from twice the vehicle's speed to zero. The average is the speed of the vehicle, which is, of course, the effective speed of the wheel as a whole. T. M. Gardner, a mechanical engineer of Brooklyn, N. Y., explains this in a letter to *The Age*, in which he says:

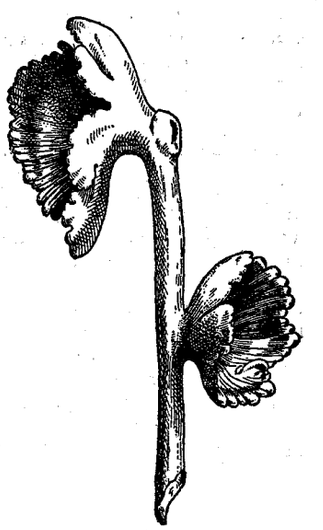
"If the reader will look at the photograph of a fast train taken while the train is going at full speed, and particularly notice a driver, he will see that the bottom of the wheel and the lower spokes are quite distinct, while the spokes above the axle are blurred, this effect increasing to the top. To explain this, suppose that the train is running at 60 miles per hour. A point on the rim of the wheel is moving with this velocity. Now, as the bottom of the driver goes backward with the same linear velocity at which the train moves, the line of contact between the wheel and the rail is still for a small space of time. The center of wheel goes forward as fast as the train, and the upper end of the diameter has this same velocity, and in addition that due to rotation about its own axis, which is equal to the speed of the train. Hence the point at the top goes forward around the line of contact between the wheel and the rail as a center with a velocity of 120 miles per hour for an instant of time. So, then, a particle on the rim of the wheel, in regard to the track, has a changing linear velocity from zero to that of 120 miles per hour and back again in each revolution."

The apparent paradox in the explanation arises from the fact that most people understand by "an instant," a finite, tho short, space of time; whereas the expression means here a mathematical point of time, having no length at all. The velocity of any point on the wheel is continuously varying; it does not linger at any particular velocity, whether zero or any other, but passes regularly through them all.

WOODEN FLOWERS.

THIS name is given by the natives of the extreme Southern part of South America to certain curious excrescences due to a parasitic growth on trees. These are described at length in a recent number of the *Bulletin Scientifique de Guatemala*, of whose article a contributor to *La Nature*, M. J. Garcin, makes the following abstract:

"It is well known that certain plants develop in the neighborhood of other plants, with which they live in more or less intimate union. According to the degree of intimacy, these plants are known as commensals, epiphytes, or parasites. The commensal establishes itself near its neighbor and takes a part of its nourishment; the epiphyte lives fixed on its host but without taking any of the latter's sap, and its action is purely mechanical, whether protective or injurious. The parasite, which is often more terrible for the plant than for the insect, fixes itself deep in the plant's vitals and is nourished exclusively on its substance. All parasites are not injurious; the mistletoe, if it is not too abundant on the oak, has rather a beneficent effect than otherwise. But another plant of the same family (*Loranthaceæ*) makes real ravages on its victim, and thereby produces the curious result that is represented in our picture, which is called 'wooden flowers'. This is a name given by the natives of Tierra del Fuego, the country where this parasite is found. The wooden flowers are an excrescence that forms on the branches of the tree after the development of the parasite, whose seeds are deposited thereon by birds. These seeds contain a sticky material that enables them to adhere to the tree. Once fixed, the seed penetrates the outer bark, enters the liberoligneous part of the wood, and causes a tumor that takes an approximately spherical form



WOODEN FLOWERS.

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and is of a size that varies with the importance of the branch. The latter sometimes withers, but often continues to grow; the weakened; new seeds arrive and there results a group of 'wooden flowers.' The union is then so intimate between the plants that in making a transverse section it is almost impossible to say where one begins and the other ends. The parasite does not live more than three or four years, but it leaves traces of its existence. The 'flowers' have a diameter varying from 2 to 60 centimeters [an inch to two feet].

"These 'flowers' are not, as one might believe, formed by the roots of the parasite, for it has none. They are formed by a prolongation of the ligneous part of the wood itself, forced through the bark. Their volutes are very graceful in their effects, and recall the classic acanthus leaf, as is shown in the illustration, which has been drawn for us by a reader, M. Soubiron. . . . We have here physiological and chemical changes that it would be interesting to examine into more closely."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OUR ADMIRATION FOR INDUSTRIAL SUCCESS.

THE recent report of the commission appointed by the British Iron Trade Association to inquire into the iron, steel, and allied industries of the United States contains some opinions decidedly at variance with those commonly held abroad. One of the members of the commission, Mr. Sahlin, an engineer of Swedish birth who lived for several years in this country, speaks as follows of American admiration for business success, which, he assures his readers, is not "dollar worship" at all, but enthusiasm for the industrial ability that enables the successful man to earn the dollar. He says:

"What the American admires and honors is the ability to do; that capacity in a man, through his own sagacity, nerve, enterprise, and skill to create and employ a fortune. Nobody in America seems to feel above his work or to be degraded by it. As it is done, and as is the result obtained, so is the man esteemed by his fellow-men, and such is the place he will make for himself in his community or in his country. Everybody works, and works for the sake of work; and thus there has been produced in America in the short space of one generation an industrial potentiality which is more wonderful and more to be feared than the works and plants which these same workers have created. Nowhere is the struggling youth more kindly encouraged, more readily trusted, more generously aided, more gladly made place for, than in America, and when I say this I speak from personal experience."

Commenting on this *The American Machinist* says:

"This is certainly a generous view of us, and for this reason we may be unduly influenced to consider it a true one. . . . The average Englishman noting the devotion of the average American to his business ascribes it, not unnaturally, to a simple thirst for money. We are far from contending that this is not a large factor in the situation, but it is nevertheless, we think, true that the American has learned, to a degree that Englishmen have not, the genuine pleasure there is in doing something—the real satisfaction there is in making the 'wheels go round.' The Englishman looks upon his business as a means of supporting his pleasures and his sports, the American as a worthy object of his best efforts."

A Steamboat Above the Clouds.—Under this heading *The Marine Review* (July 24) describes a steamer recently built in Glasgow for use on Lake Titicaca in the Andes of Peru, 13,000 feet above sea-level. The boat was built in as small parts as possible, which were fastened together at the lake. Says *The Review:* "The sight of a steamship floating upon this lake occasioned considerable astonishment among the unsophisticated Indians, many of whom had never seen the sea, and consequently had never seen a steamship. The trial trip of the steamer was the occasion of a general holiday in the city. . . . One difficulty that was experienced was in connection with the stoking of the furnaces. Owing to the rarefaction of the atmosphere at this high altitude there was a decreased supply of oxygen, which necessitated stoking the furnaces in small quantities, or else the fires were smothered. This required continual labor, which was exceedingly fatiguing. Forced draft was of course applied, but this did not alleviate the difficulty to any appreciable extent. The steamer was also supplied with the apparatus necessary for petroleum fuel. The engineer described the experience of traveling at such an altitude as peculiar. The air was extremely clear, with the clouds rolling thousands of feet below, while the throbs of the piston-rods of the engines rang out clearly and distinctly upon the rarefied air. The engineer suffered many privations as the result of working at such a high altitude. The blood would rush to his head and his eyes protrude from their sockets with painful results. He was also seized with one of the epidemical diseases indigenous to that region, and was troubled at times with *soroche*, the prevalent complaint. By conceiving a severe attack of mal-de-mer combined with a splitting headache, a quasi-asphyxiation, and land sickness, a tolerable idea may be obtained of the painfulness of this malady. By the terms of the contract the *Coya* was to be constructed and delivered over to the railroad authorities within twelve months from the signing of the document. The contract was fulfilled within the specified time by two days. The construction of a vessel of the dimensions of the *Coya* in such an isolated spot as the shores of Lake Titicaca is an engineering triumph. When one recollects the insuperable obstacles the engineer had to surmount, the absence of any of those appliances with which the modern shipyards are provided to facilitate work, the employment of unskilled labor, then some idea of the magnitude of the task may be gained."

The Passing of the Beard.—There are signs, says *The British Medical Journal*, "that the doom of the beard is written in the book of fate. Fashion and hygiene are for once combined in one object, and that is the elimination of the beard. A few years ago our gilded youth were bearded like the pard, or as nearly so as nature permitted; now what Parolles calls 'valor's excrement' is practically a forbidden thing to 'smart' young men, even as a decent covering for a feeble chin. Hygiene is equally ruthless. A German surgeon some time ago vehemently denounced the beard as a fertile source of infection during operations. Quite recently it has been stated, with what authority we are unable to say, that the German Emperor has decreed that those among his lieges who practise medicine or surgery shall cut off their beards. . . . And such an order would be in accord with the teachings of hygienic science, for your Teutonic professor is often like Bottom in his 'translated' condition—marvelously hairy about the face. In another hemisphere it is announced that the milk commission of New York has ordered that hereafter smooth-faced men only shall be employed for milking cows and delivering milk to the various depots throughout the State. The reason given is that the dust from the stable is liable to infect the beard, which will collect and hold microbes that may readily impregnate the milk. Unless the beard can retrieve its sanitary character we fear it is destined to become as rare as an appendix already is within the sphere of influence of certain transatlantic surgeons."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"MEDICAL examiners for life-insurance societies have added the term 'coffee heart' to their regular classification of the functional derangements of that organ," says *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette*. "Its effect is in shortening the long beat of the heart. Coffee topers, they say, are plentiful, and are as much tied to their cups as the whisky toper. The effect of the coffee upon the heart is more lasting, and consequently worse, than that of liquor."

"Two of the largest vessels ever built in the United States have just been started at the works of the New York Shipbuilding Company," says *The Marine Review*, July 24. 'The keel-blocks for both are down, one inside, the other outside the company's great sheds. The one inside the sheds occupies space required for two ordinary vessels, and for the one outside special ways have been built. These two giant vessels, names for which have not yet been chosen, are for The Atlantic Transport Company, and when completed are intended for service out of New York. In size they are each 620 feet long, 65 feet wide, and 51 feet 3 inches molded depth. They are to have an indicated horse-power of 12,000 and gross registered tonnage of 14,000, with a speed of 15 knots."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

AMERICAN VIEWS OF THE RELIGIOUS CRISIS IN FRANCE.

THE conflict between the French Government and the Roman Catholic Church over the question of the enforcement of the associations law has awakened wide interest in this country, and elicits much indignant comment from the Roman Catholic press. Premier Combes has already closed 2,500 schools, because they failed to comply with the provisions of the new law, and, as a result, 150,000 children and 6,000 teachers have been turned out of doors. Much disorder has attended the closing of the schools, which in most cases are in charge of nuns. In Brittany last week the military were unable to expel the sisters in several places, being met with armed resistance from the peasantry and from Roman Catholic sympathizers. Says a writer in the Pittsburg *Observer* (Rom. Cath.):

"Turning nuns out of their convents is now the order of the day in France, a spectacle for angels and for men! Here are women whose lives have been given up to the cause of religion and humanity driven from their homes, deprived of their liberties, refused the freedom of their vocation at the dictates of a handful of infidels, chiefly Masonic Jews! It is a crime that cries to heaven for vengeance. We hear of it as a piece of news in the newspapers along with the heartless and sinister comment that this is but the means which the French republic takes to protect itself against its arch-enemy, Clericalism! Have done with the lie. It is simply religious persecution, the out-and-out malice haters of the church, who are as vindictive and diabolic as the pagan Romans who flung the martyrs to the lions in the bloody arena of the Colisseum."

The Milwaukee *Catholic Citizen* declares that it does "not ordinarily look with favor upon street riots," but that it hails the present disturbances as at least "a sign of virility—the only such conspicuous sign that French Catholicity has given us." The Boston *Pilot* (Rom. Cath.) says:

"We trust the French Catholics, awakened at last, will resist these decrees to blood and death, if need be, and compel, as they very soon can, the downfall of the Combes ministry and the repeal of the associations law.

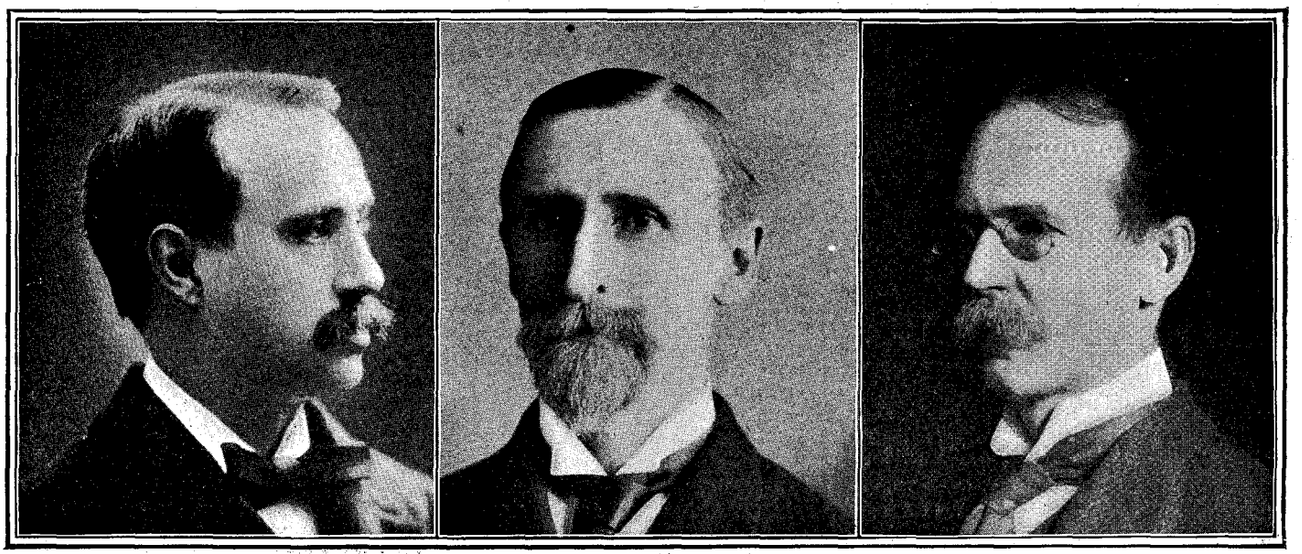
"Under that hypocritical enactment, all sorts of infidel secret societies are free to meet and conspire against religious and civil authority; while good men or women may not join together in the name of God to feed the hungry and clothe the naked and instruct the ignorant, except under the most arbitrary conditions. Nay, more: France alone, of all the civilized nations of the earth, licenses the abandoned woman and expels the Sister of Charity."

Several of the Protestant papers also take the view that Premier Combes's policy will accomplish more harm than good. The St. Louis *Christian-Evangelist* thinks that the associations law is not an unreasonably rigorous one, but that "the method of its enforcement is calculated to alienate the sympathies even of those who approve the Government's general position." The New York *Outlook* (undenom.) says:

"Many of the schools closed are not only dear to the church, but they are dear also to the people, and they are said to be among the best in France. Many of these schools are under the charge of sisters in various orders for whom, in France as elsewhere, there is a feeling of great respect. Every one could understand what the Government meant when it laid its hand in one form or another on those priests who had conducted an active propaganda against the republic; but to close the schools is to strike, not so much at the priests as at the children and at the people at large; and it is not surprising that this extreme measure has evoked a passionate feeling of indignation in the provinces and has led to disorder at many points."

The Philadelphia *Church Standard* (Prot. Episc.), on the other hand, thinks that "Clerical conspirators" are to blame for the present troubles. "If the Clerical authorities would just drop politics," it says, "and spend the same energy in propagating religion which they are everlastingly expending in support of some aspirant like Boulanger, or in persecuting some Jew like Dreyfus, it is within the bounds of possibility that they might win France back to its old faith." The New York *Churchman* (Prot. Episc.) remarks that "it may not be superfluous to add that all that any of these schools have to do is to ask for authorization. It costs nothing and imposes no illegitimate demands." The Boston *Congregationalist* comments:

"Only a minority of the institutions affected by the associations law have failed to comply with its terms. Such as are now being proceeded against have had abundant warning. This should be remembered if one is disposed to deem the state as acting harshly. Moreover, much of the present agitation is due to a strange union of forces—temporary, to be sure—between the Clerical party and the atheistic Nationalists, who are using the occasion for party ends in an endeavor to unseat the Republicans. President Loubet has been appealed to during the past week to interfere. He has no option but to enforce the law, and



GEORGE E. HORR, Editor of *The Watchman.* | THOMAS OAKES CONANT, Editor of *The Examiner.* | JAMES SPENCER DICKERSON, Editor of *The Standard.*

EDITORS OF RELIGIOUS PERIODICALS.—VII.

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would not do otherwise if he could. That at bottom the controversy is one between non-religious Socialism and ecclesiasticism can not be denied. The female Socialists have been as belligerent as the pious women whose children the nuns teach and who now face expulsion from their schools. Rival camps of women have paraded the streets of Paris, contended with each other and vainly endeavored to get the ear of responsible officials. Possibly M. Combes, the premier, has been less tactful in enforcing the law than another man would have been, and doubtless some injustice has been done in particular instances; but from the consistent and firmly held position of the ministry, that the church's educational and philanthropic agencies must conform to reasonable state law and submit to regulation and inspection, few Americans will dissent. Certainly any bitter antagonism by a minority of the Roman Catholic forces against reasonable state legislation will but strengthen the Socialist movement against all religion, as may be inferred by the threats of the Socialist press already heard. The Socialist party has come to stay in French politics. It has able leaders, like M. Jaures and M. Millerand, and no Republican ministry hereafter will dare to proceed unless it has an understanding with it."

A JAPANESE VIEW OF RELIGION.

THE spirit of religious unrest and of dissatisfaction with existing religions that undoubtedly prevail to a large extent among the more intellectual classes in Japan finds noteworthy utterance in an article by Kiichi Kaneko in *The Metaphysical Magazine* (New York, June). "What is religion?" he asks; and answers:

"According to the ancient philosophers, religion is the worship of God. 'The object of religion,' says Seneca, 'is to know God and to imitate Him.' Even among modern thinkers, a man like Schleiermacher held that religion is to worship God and obey His commands. Immanuel Kant, the great German philosopher, once said, 'Religion consists in our recognizing all our duties as divine commands.' Many other scholars concur in this opinion. But it seems to me that these are the definitions given to the religions of the past. Such is the definition of the historic religions. It is not the definition of ideal religion, not of the religion of the new age, not of the religion of the future. It is too narrow, and one-sided.

"Religion is not merely the worship of God. It is one's sincere attitude toward the universe and life. In this sense, we may call Socialism a religion; Positivism a religion; and Buddhism a religion. If religion is merely to worship a God, Buddhism may not be called a religion, because it names no god to worship. But no historical scholar of religion would overlook it. Buddhism is, undoubtedly, a religion. One of the representative scholars on comparative religion says, summing up all definitions of religion, that religion is the worship of higher power in the sense of need. This seems to me much better and a little broader. Edward Caird wisely adds to this that a 'man's religion is the expression of his summed-up meaning and the purport of his whole consciousness of things.' I think this is as nearly perfect a definition of religion as modern philosophers can give."

It seems a strange thing to Oriental peoples, continues the writer, that Christians should think that God is rightly acknowledged in Christendom only. Is it rational, he asks, to suppose that God should exclude the great majority of the inhabitants of this planet from His care and love? Mr. Kaneko finds it strange, too, that our people "read the Bible so much and always look back to Jesus." "Suppose the Bible were destroyed," he says, "would men then lose all faith in God? No. But as long as people cling to the Bible, their God is not the God of the universe." He writes further:

"Christianity is a traditional religion, a historic religion, and so is Buddhism, so is Islam. Let science examine them and if desirable destroy them, and let us build there the new, the true religion of science. The Bible of the new religion should be science, but not that of the imperfect religious histories of Israelites, Hindus, or Chinese. Astronomy, biology, chemistry, and psychology are the four gospels of the new religion. I do not say perfect gospels. They are still imperfect. We must make them perfect.

"The true gospel of the new religion is the universe itself. Look up to heaven—how beautifully the stars shine! Hear the birds—what sweet tones they sing! See the flowers—how lovingly they smile along the peaceful stream! What harmony! What mystery! Are not these the real gospels of our mother nature?"

Humanity must rid itself of the habit of forever looking backward. This is a growing world; our faces should be to the front. We need a twentieth-century religion, not a prehistoric religion, nor a first-century religion, nor a fifteenth-century religion. Mr. Kaneko concludes:

"The Nirvana of the Buddhist is too abstract for the majority of the people, and the heaven of Christians is too mythological for a scientific mind. Mankind does not want Christianity, Islam, nor Buddhism. Mankind wants the truth, and the truth is brought out by candid and impartial investigation. Mankind is destined to have one religion, AND ONE UNIVERSAL TRUTH. Science will spread, slowly but surely, and the scientific world-conception is leading the way to the religion of truth—the one truth, the one religion, the one moral end, and the one eternal God who exists forever."

THE DECLINE OF ORTHODOX JUDAISM.

THE funeral ceremonies of Chief Rabbi Jacob Joseph, accompanied as they were by a riot of unusual size and violence on the East Side of New York, are regarded by some as marking a distinct epoch in the history of Judaism in this country. To at least one student, Mr. Peter Wiernik, a writer in the New York *Sun* (August 3), it appears that the late rabbi's life has demonstrated beyond any question of doubt that an all-embracing and truly orthodox Jewish organization is impracticable in the United States. He declares:

"Orthodox Judaism is, to its true adherent, not so much a religion as it is a mode of life. For him the theocracy of the Bible, 'fenced around' with Talmudical and rabbinical law, still exists in as far as it is possible for it to exist outside of the Promised Land. To lead a Jewish life, therefore, means from the orthodox standpoint more than the belief in certain theological dogmas; it means to eat, to dress, to pray, and to study after certain prescribed forms, to be a Jew at home as well as in the synagog, and to eternally hope for that redemption which shall restore the chosen people to the land of their ancestors and reestablish the observance of all the precepts and commandments of the God-given law as in days of yore."

Now while it was easy for the Jews to follow their ideal in former times, when they lived in separate communities under their own civil and criminal jurisdiction, it is becoming increasingly difficult, as is pointed out by Mr. Wiernik, for them to live according to the rabbinical code under modern conditions. "The Jew who wishes to lead an orthodox life to-day labors under terrible disadvantages. "His beard, his side-locks, and in some instances his long coat make him the target for insults and attacks by the ruffianly element; his observance of the Sabbath of the Decalog excludes him from many remunerative occupations; his clinging to the kosher diet makes travel and life away from the great centers very uncomfortable." The writer continues:

"But 'sufferance is the badge of all our tribe,' and a religion for which so much was endured for thousands of years will not be abandoned without a struggle. The number of Jews who lead, or at least make an attempt to lead, a Jewish life in the orthodox sense runs into many thousands, probably tens of thousands. The serious and thoughtful among them always consider plans to perpetuate their faith and to save genuine orthodoxy from dying out with the present generation or with the cessation of the influx of immigrants from Eastern Europe. It was but natural to expect improvement from organization and to believe that a great and recognized center of orthodox Judaism would add to its vitality and extend its influence. It was with this object in view that several hundred small orthodox congregations un-

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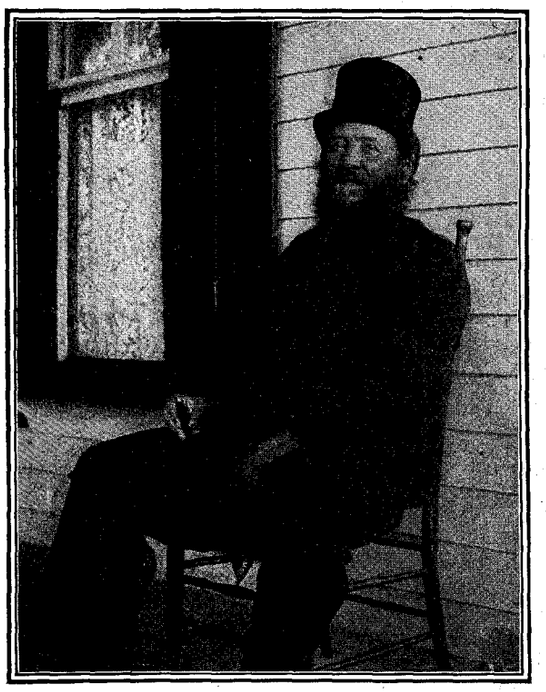
der the leadership of a few larger ones were organized fourteen years ago into the 'Aqudat ha-Kehilot' (union of congregations), and the importation of a great rabbi was decided upon as the best means to strengthen the cause of real orthodoxy in this country.

"The selection fell—and from the orthodox standpoint very properly—on Rabbi Jacob Joseph, the great 'maggid,' or preacher, of Wilna. He possessed in a very eminent degree the qualification for administering the office of rabbi of a large orthodox community—rabbinical scholarship. The orthodox rabbi is in reality nothing but a scholar, interpreting the law of Judaism for those who wish to live in accordance with it, and deciding doubtful points of religious practise for those who are not themselves competent to do so."

The expectation that the great rabbi would unite and strengthen the orthodox Jewish congregations in this country was not destined to be realized. "The long dreary fourteen



RABBI JACOB JOSEPH.

years" between his arrival and his death were "full of sorrow and disappointment." His anticipated usefulness was "vitiated by the coldness of false friends, by the malice of contemptible enemies, and by the opposition of some rabbis to be eclipsed by acknowledging his authority." Moreover, he found himself in a country which has separated the functions of church and state and "leaves the rabbi without any authority save that voluntarily given to him by his parishioners." Mr. Wiernik concludes:

"And so he lived, more a martyr than a leader until that stroke of paralysis which chained him to his bed the last few years of his life practically ended his career. He did not lack admirers or adherents, but the hope of a united orthodoxy under his sway was not realized, and it is now generally acknowledged that it could not be realized under any leader whatsoever. The fault was not his, tho, and he rose rather than sank in the popular estimation as the years rolled by.

"The display of grief on the East Side and the imposing funeral were more a tribute to his personality than to the office of chief rabbi, which practically did not exist for many years. The most remarkable feature of the procession and at the cemetery was the preponderance of men dressed and shaved after modern fashion over the old style of bewhiskered orthodox Jews who are the regular habitués of the orthodox synagogs.

"It proves that even those who succumbed to American influences and gave up the attempt to live according to the mode personified in Rabbi Joseph had sufficient regard for him to spend a week-day in paying the last tribute to his memory. It was also a tribute to the religion in which they were brought up and which still has many charms for them, altho they do not practise its tenets as strictly as it would be insisted upon by the great and pious man whom they accompanied on his last journey."

BLIGHTING INFLUENCE OF GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

"THERE are at present, perhaps, only two or three universities in Germany to which I should advise young men to go, with some hope that their Christian faith would remain unshaken and unscathed." Such is the statement of a writer in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* (July) who signs himself J. G. F.; and he further declares that these two or three universities which are the only ones he can recommend are "out of the way" and "rarely attended by foreign students." The indictment against the other universities of the Fatherland is, of course, on the ground of their "destructive criticism," subversive of evangelical faith. Says this writer:

"There can be no doubt that most of the German universities are now, if not entirely, to a very large extent, filled with theologians of the most radical tendencies. It would be easy to mention dozens of names such as O. Pfleiderer, Harnack, and Gunkel at Berlin; Meinhold at Bonn; Krüger, Holzmann, and Stade at Geissen; Smend and Wellhausen at Göttingen; Merx and Hausrath at Heidelberg; Kautsch at Halle; Cornill at Breslau; Jülicher at Marburg; Spitta at Strassburg; Gottschick at Tübingen. These are some of the names of those most radically inclined. Then there are scores of theologians who represent a milder form of rationalism at each of the seventeen German universities. They are what the Germans call *Vermittelungstheologen, i.e.*, theologians who try to reconcile between the positive and the negative: a thing which they rarely succeed in doing to the satisfaction of either. In reality, there are at present perhaps only two or three universities in Germany to which I should advise young men to go, with some hope that their Christian faith would remain unshaken and unscathed. But these are somewhat out of the way, and scarcely ever attended by foreign students. One reason, no doubt, is, they do not make so much noise, the faculties are generally much smaller, and hence the attraction is not so great, and the towns in which they are located are less attractive than Berlin, Leipsic, Bonn, Heidelberg, and Tübingen. For good and positive instruction, however, I know, at the present time, no universities which I should recommend as much as Greifswald, and Rostock, and perhaps Erlangen and Tübingen. The instructors of these four are stanchly Lutheran, but positive and Biblical in their views, and thoroughly equipped for their calling."

These radical doctrines to a considerable degree permeate, we are told, the pastoral teaching of Germany:

"How far the ideas of these moderns have penetrated into the rank and file of the clergy of the state churches—the free churches have thus far manfully withstood this infection; their ministers may, in a few instances, be tainted a little—is evident from some remarks by Pastor Weingart, of Osnabrück, which he made a year ago, occasioned by an Easter sermon. This resulted in his deposition by the Consistory of Hanover. The cases of Pastor Neidhart of Hamburg, and Hillmann, formerly pastor of the Reformed Church in Hamburg, are to the point. The former was chosen by a Berlin parish, but, on account of his radical opinions, not confirmed by the competent consistory, which is in itself not over-orthodox; while the latter has been compelled by his church officials to resign on account of offensive utterances. Not long since he spoke in Brunswick, and according to reports uttered blasphemous words. He is said to teach 'Jesus was only a child of his time, and subject to the errors of his contemporaries. He can not have taught what he had heard from his father. He is not risen from the dead, but he probably disappeared in a cleft of a rock. The Gospel of John merits no credence, and Paul, notwithstanding high thoughts, offers a doctrine full of contradictions, and is not free from superstition.' Such utterances are the results of the teaching of men like Harnack, who declares in his 'Essence of Christianity,' that 'Christ has no place in the Gospels.' If such utter-

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ances as those of Hillmann are withheld in many instances, it is not because only a few hold such sentiments, but rather because they dare not express them."

There is, however, a conservative force that still makes for the evangelical faith. Of this the writer says:

"My notes would, however, be incomplete, did I not state that, in spite of such teaching at nearly all the universities of Germany, there are still many men in this pulpit who firmly hold to the pure gospel, and preach it with success. To name them would lead too far, especially since the majority of them are not so much known outside their particular spheres of labor, as the theological professors. Stöcker, formerly court preacher, is doing a grand work in city mission work in Berlin. Besides him, I would mention Drs. Dryander and Braun, general superintendents of Berlin (the former is also court preacher), and Dr. Behrmann, senior of the Hamburg clergy, and others.

"Thus, while most of the theological chairs are at present filled by liberal and ultra-liberal professors, there is a goodly number of men who do not follow them blindly, but firmly believe in the divine Sonship of Christ, in his immaculate conception, the reality of his miracles, his death on the cross for the sins of mankind, his resurrection, etc., and these are really the salt of the earth. They do a good work among their fellow-men, and when they preach they generally have full churches; while the disciples of the liberal professors, in spite of the eloquence of many of them, usually have more empty pews than attentive listeners."

ORIGIN OF AMERICAN POLYGAMY.

THE Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, more generally known as the Mormon Church, was instituted April 6, 1830, in Seneca, N. Y., being organized with six members out of about thirty believers. Joseph Smith was one of the members and became the presiding elder of the church, holding this position until his death in 1844. During the early years of the church's existence there is abundant evidence to show that the doctrine of polygamy, with which "Mormonism" has become preeminently associated, was not only not recognized, but was officially denounced. In 1831 the following commandment was adopted by the church: "Thou shalt love thy wife with all thy heart, and shalt cleave unto her and none else." Moreover, the Book of Mormon, which is supposed to have been the source of inspiration to Joseph Smith and the church, provides specifically for the monogamous relation, declaring that "there shall not any man among you have save it be one wife; and concubines he shall have none." In view of these facts, the interesting question has been raised: When and how was "plural marriage" recognized by the Mormons? Two answers have been recently made to this question, one by Joseph Smith, a son of the "Prophet" and President of the Reorganized (non-polygamous) Church of Latter-Day Saints, and the other by William Alexander Linn, the author of a new and exhaustive history of the Mormon Church.

Mr. Smith, who writes in *The Arena* (August), states very emphatically that the popular view of the origin of polygamy is entirely incorrect. It is a matter of history that the actual document sanctioning "the plurality of wives" was read by Elder Orson Pratt at a special conference held in Salt Lake City, by order of President Brigham Young, on August 29, 1852. This document was believed to be a posthumous paper—a so-called "revelation"—of Joseph Smith's. Such authorship, however, his son now denies. He declares:

"There has been no sufficient accounting for the whereabouts of this document during this interim of over eight years [since the death of Joseph Smith], nor has the identity of the document itself been sufficiently established. President Young makes the statement in reference to it that it was in his private possession under lock and key, and its existence was known only to himself and possibly a few others whom he may have chosen to make acquainted with its existence. Further than this, the document presented by President Young was stated by him to be a copy only, and that the original had been burned by Emma, the wife of Joseph Smith, whom he married January 18, 1827, in South Bainbridge, N. Y.

"In reference to this charge against the wife of the Prophet, she distinctly affirmed during her lifetime after the death of her husband that she neither saw, read, nor heard read, was not in possession of, nor burned any such document; hence, the only evidence upon which the identity of the document is presented or sustained is that of President Brigham Young. This, taken with the statements of President Young, H. B. Clawson, G. Q. Cannon, and Elder Orson Pratt, as heretofore quoted, proves conclusively that the dogma or practise of plural marriage, or polygamy, was not introduced by Joseph Smith, but by Brigham Young and those who were associated with him, August 29, 1852.

"Two of the sons of the Prophet have traveled in Utah and the adjacent territory for many years, and have always been ready to present their views in opposition to plural marriage and have demanded their right as the sons of Joseph Smith to defend him against the allegation that he was the responsible agent in the introduction of plural marriage into the tenets of the church. These men are still ready and willing to maintain their contention, and to dispute the claims made by any that Joseph Smith, their father, either taught or practised plural marriage."

Mr. William Alexander Linn, in his book, "The Story of the Mormons," takes the more generally accepted view that Joseph Smith was the author of the "revelation" on polygamy, and says further that its doctrines were familiar to the Mormon leaders and practised by them even before their expulsion from Illinois in 1845. We summarize as follows from his chapter on "The Institution of Polygamy":

The testimony of John D. Lee in regard to the practise of polygamy in Illinois is very circumstantial, and Lee was a conscientious polygamist to the day of his death. He says that in the winter of 1843-44 Joseph Smith set one Sidney Hay Jacobs to writing a pamphlet giving selections from the Scriptures bearing on the practise of polygamy and advocating that doctrine. The appearance of this pamphlet created so much unfavorable comment that Joseph Smith deemed it best to condemn it, altho men in his confidence were busy advocating its teachings.

Still further evidence is furnished by the affidavit made on February 16, 1874, by William Clayton, who was a clerk in the Prophet Joseph's office and wrote the copy of the "revelation" which Brigham Young made public in 1852. The affidavit recites that while Clayton and the prophet were taking a walk, in February, 1843, Smith first broached to him the subject of plural marriages, and told him that the doctrine was right in the sight of God. He gives the names of a number of the wives whom Smith married at this time, adding that his wife Emma "was cognizant of the fact of some, if not all, of these being his wives."

Further proof, Mr. Linn concludes, is not needed to show that the doctrine of polygamy was the offspring of Joseph Smith.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

AN Illinois weekly paper has begun the publication of the entire Bible as a serial. It will take about fifty years to complete the publication.

MRS. AUGUSTA E. STETSON, who for sixteen years has been the first reader of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York, has resigned her office, in obedience to an edict from Mrs. Eddy issued on July 12 and reading in part as follows: "The mother church by-law relative to a three years' term for church readers was entitled to and has received profound attention. Rotation in office promotes wisdom, quiets mad ambition, satisfies justice, and crowns honest endeavors." Mrs. Stetson's successor is Miss Laura C. Lyman, of New York.

COUNT TOLSTOY recently sent a letter to the Russian Ministers of the Interior and of Justice protesting against the persecution of his followers, which he declares to be incomprehensible, useless, cruel, and, above all, unjust. The letter continues: "I alone am the guilty one in connection with the matter, for I write books which propagate ideas that are regarded as a danger to the state. If the Government considers it necessary to suppress by force that to which it objects it should strike directly at the origin of the evil, that is, at me, especially as I declare I shall never cease to do that which the Government regards as harmful, but what is for me a duty to God and my conscience." The Vienna *Arbeiter Zeitung* is authority for the statement that on receipt of the letter the question of the arrest of Tolstoy was seriously considered by the Russian Government, but it was finally decided not to molest him.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND THE VATICAN.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S negotiations with the Vatican have been incomprehensible to the European press. It is pointed out that Governor Taft's request for the appointment of a native Filipino as bishop and the Vatican's deference to him in connection with the choice of an apostolic delegate constitute a novel method of separating church and state. Mr. Roosevelt's positive statement that the negotiations with the Vatican are not of a diplomatic character has been received with disrespectful amusement. It is admitted that he may call them undiplomatic so far as he and his mission are concerned, but need the Pope and his cardinals be undiplomatic? European papers answer this query in the negative. Another point is that the large foreign element in the United States, not yet trained to the practical separation of church and state, will be bewildered by what Mr. Roosevelt has done. "De Tocqueville and Laboulaye," says the *Temps* (Paris), "would shudder in their graves if apprised that the land of the separation of church and state had upon its own initiative rushed so near the peril of an adulterous union of the civil power and the spiritual power." The same paper proceeds:

"In truth, the plan that Governor Taft was charged by Secretary Root to urge upon Leo XIII. and Cardinal Rampol'a amounts to a concordat. The United States would not have made a law for the establishment of religion, but upon pretense of purchasing the property of the religious orders it would have paid the Vatican about $10,000,000. That would have constituted a fund for the endowment of the Philippine clergy. Moreover, the mere fact of the signature of a treaty of this sort by a representative of the federal Government and the pontifical secretary of state would have conferred upon the apostolic delegate at Washington a legal standing, a sort of diplomatic recognition. He could then have negotiated directly with President Roosevelt or with his Government without having recourse to the services or the officious intermediation of an American citizen like Archbishop Ireland. It will be seen thus that the United States was willing to set a price upon the concessions it asked from Rome. It is for the United States Government to decide if the recall of the religious orders and the sanction of the friars' expulsion are worth such considerable compensation as the abandonment of a secular policy and the conclusion of a sort of concordat or treaty with the Holy See."

JAMES F. SMITH. WILLIAM H. TAFT. JOHN B. PORTER. THOMAS O'GORMAN.
—From *The Independent* (New York).

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MISSION TO THE VATICAN.

The idea that matters will be any easier to arrange at Manila is not favorably entertained abroad unless President Roosevelt decides to yield to the Vatican. The notion in Europe generally is that the Vatican will not do any yielding unless it has to. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) infers, consequently, "that the difficulties which could not be smoothed away in Rome will be found equally insuperable when taken up in Manila." But the official organ of the Vatican, the *Osservatore Romano* (Rome), asserts editorially that "as a result of negotiations conducted on both sides in a spirit of amiable conciliation and amicable deference," and "in conformity to propositions set forth in a memorandum by the Pope," matters will be easily arranged at Manila. In reply to this the London *Times* says:

"Did one not know the negotiations to be a thinly disguised failure, the statements of the Vatican official journal would warrant a belief in their success. As it is, the enemies of the Vatican will be the first to offer their congratulations. More than one member of the Sacred College deplores the fatuity of the policy pursued by Cardinal Rampolla and the commission of cardinals."

The great London daily just quoted gives the following particulars regarding the "true inwardness" of the Vatican's course throughout:

"Broadly speaking, the result of the negotiations is a triumph for the regular clergy at the expense of the church. In view of the composition of the commission of cardinals, three of whose five members belong to the regular clergy (Steinhuber, Jesuit; Gotti, Carmelite; Vivez y Tuto, Spanish Capucin); while Cardinal Rampolla is protector of the Augustinians, the outcome could hardly have been different. At present in the government of the Roman Church the regular clergy pays the piper and has a right to call the tune."

The only satisfactory way of settling this matter, in the opinion of European observers, is for President Roosevelt to display firmness. If he does this there will be no real difficulty. Some authorities predict that he will. To quote the London *Spectator*:

"The friars, in fact, will be deported as dangerous to the restoration of order in the islands, and will receive only the bare value of their property. The belief in the Vatican is that the friars have a right under the Treaty of Paris to 'pursue their occupation'; but it is most unlikely that Señor Sagasta, who is

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pledged to restrain the orders at home, will engage in a diplomatic quarrel for their sake, while in America itself it is held as dogma that every church in an American possession must be finally disestablished."

An even more emphatic statement of Mr. Roosevelt's attitude is given in the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels):

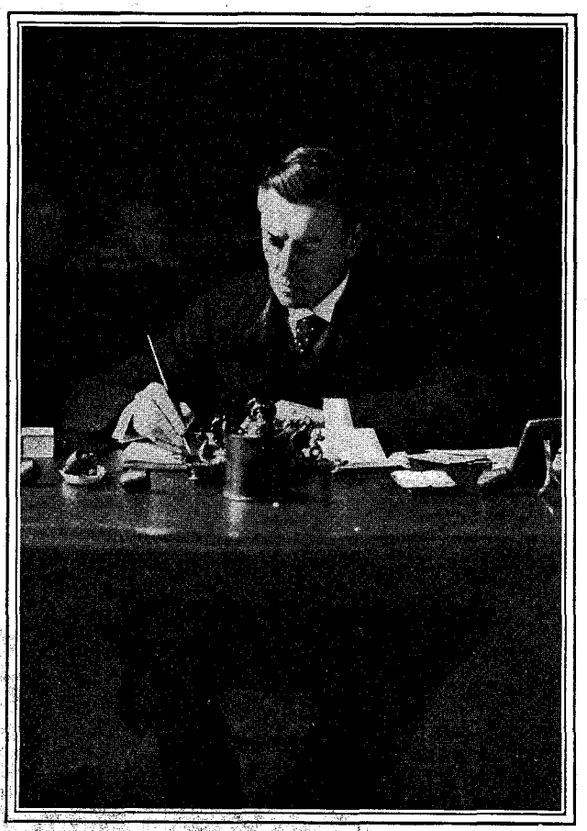
"Mr. Roosevelt notified the Pope that the Vatican must recall the friars. The Pope having replied by a formal refusal, the President of the great American republic at once said that, if his request were not complied with, the friars would be purely and simply expelled. The Cabinet at Washington is right to assume so energetic an attitude, for it is only in the face of a menace that the Vatican is in the habit of yielding. . . . The Vatican knows very well that it must yield. It is difficult to see what it hopes from its present resistance. Was it imagined in Rome, when the American Government opened the negotiations, that permanent relations would be established between Washington and the Vatican, and that a firm footing would be gained on the other side of the Atlantic as a footing has been gained in all the countries of Europe? That error must have become manifest, and it had to be seen that there was nothing to hope for in that direction. Hence the access of bad humor which, we may be sure, will not be repeated. For they know very well at the Vatican that Mr. Roosevelt will carry out his threat, and that the Spanish friars will be expelled from the Philippines without any indemnity whatever if the Pope does not finally consent to their recall."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHAMBERLAIN: THE MAN WHO MISSED IT.

WHY is not Joseph Chamberlain Premier of England? The question is asked in all sorts of direct and indirect ways. The organs of foreign opinion give it up. They agree, however, that Mr. Chamberlain is in the position of the man in the comic opera—"he didn't quite get there, but he came near it." Something is believed to have occurred behind the scenes of which the great world audience is kept in ignorance. Mr. Chamberlain, it is pointed out, has made himself more and more at home in the great aristocratic citadel of British politics. A mere manufacturer and a radical at that, he is virtually "one of the lords," and his son Austen Chamberlain is promised a great political future. The new Premier, Mr. Balfour, made a speech recently at Fulham in the course of which he paid Mr. Chamberlain what it is customary to call a "glowing tribute." The London *Times* echoed it thus:

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN,
The son of Joseph Chamberlain, who has become Postmaster-General in the Balfour Ministry.

"There never was a time when our relations with our colonies were at all like what they are at the present moment. Tho various causes have combined to bring about the happy change, the Prime Minister gives the first place to the personality and the policy of the Colonial Secretary. Without disparagement of his predecessors, Mr. Balfour declares that Mr. Chamberlain has breathed a new spirit into colonial policy, and caused his office to be regarded, alike in this country and throughout the empire, with entirely new feelings. This generous, yet wholly just, appreciation of the 'great statesman' whose personality has indefinitely increased public confidence, not only in the Colonial office but in the Government as a whole, will be welcomed, not merely



JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN,
The man who missed the Premiership and is satisfied.

as expressing the opinion of the country, but as rebuking the mean taunts and ungenerous insinuations too often indulged in by those who can not forgive Mr. Chamberlain for being great."

Mr. Chamberlain would never have done as Premier because he is not able to lead the House of Commons, declares *The Saturday Review* (London). It does not take any stock in the story that he may be made Chancellor of the Exchequer, but it thought his son, Austen Chamberlain, would get that post. Another observer, *The Outlook* (London), can not say too much in Joseph Chamberlain's favor:

"Mr. Chamberlain's worst enemy, if the word is appropriate even in a political sense in modern England, can not allege that he courts publicity, or schemes for popularity. When he comes before the public it is always for a definite purpose. His methods are ever practical and business-like, and nobody is left in doubt as to what he means. In this lies the great secret of his popularity. He thinks in terms of action, and so gets the better of opponents even when they may theoretically have the better of the argument. There is no denying that the political England of to-day bears the deep impress of Mr. Chamberlain's activities, and throughout the empire he is accepted as the most representative and most necessary of statesmen. He has a splendid courage and fights for all he is worth. That colloquialism best expresses another cause of his enormous popularity."

The popularity can not be so "enormous" if we are to accept what *The Spectator* (London) says in an elaborate study of Joseph Chamberlain:

"His enemies declare that he is much too dominant and pugnacious, that he presses his undoubted influence too hard, that he is too often in favor of a policy of action, and especially that when he makes speeches on foreign affairs he leaves an impression, most galling to the greater states, that he rather despises them. This impression is extraordinarily prevalent."

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THE FRENCH ANTI-CLERICAL CRISIS.

THE French Premier, M. Combes, continues to absorb the attention of Europe in a way surprising to those who have regarded him as a second-rate man. He does not seem to be afraid of extremes in enforcing the law against the religious orders. Monks and nuns and their schools are being dealt with by the police in every case of a refusal to comply with the law. The question is, what the Pope proposes to do about it. A well-informed writer in the *Figaro* (Paris) says:

"I feel justified in saying that fear of worse evils has hitherto restrained Leo XIII. In his exalted wisdom the Pope does not wish to confuse matters. He leaves the initiative to the French bishops and clergy, as well as the task of defending the interests of religion in the way they deem best. But the patience of Leo XIII. must not render the adversary over-bold, and it should not be abused. There are still aggressive energies in this frail physique, the will in which is strong. The voice of the august old man may yet assume an unexpected tone."

The writer says further that the Pope seems to entertain some dread of a schism in the Roman Catholic Church in France if the Vatican is not circumspect. The bishops and clergy are not in agreement throughout France as to what should be done. On this aspect of the situation the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* notes:

"French diplomacy finds itself in a somewhat embarrassing situation, for much depends on the choice of Cardinal Ledochowski's successor. But if France has reasons at present for treating Leo XIII. with forbearance, the Pope himself is in a position of doubt and delicacy in which he may easily be menaced by the French Government. He is not sure of all the French bishops, he has his fears of the growth of the undoubted movement of disaffection now latent in the French episcopate. France and the Vatican, in a word, are reciprocally in an ideal position for a diplomatic compromise, and this is what constitutes the interest of the present situation."

The resistance of the religious orders to the application of the law is said to be due wholly to the promptings of the monarchical and reactionary parties. In other words, the enemies of the republic in France see an opportunity in the present situation, or so the ministerial papers assert. Thus they explain the action of some ladies high in Parisian society who tried to force their way into the presence of President Loubet's wife. Their aim was to "compromise" her by protesting against the Premier's policy. They could not see Madame Loubet, but they left a message for her to the effect that if matters did not mend "the blood of women will be shed in the streets. We swear it." The *Lanterne* (Paris) says:

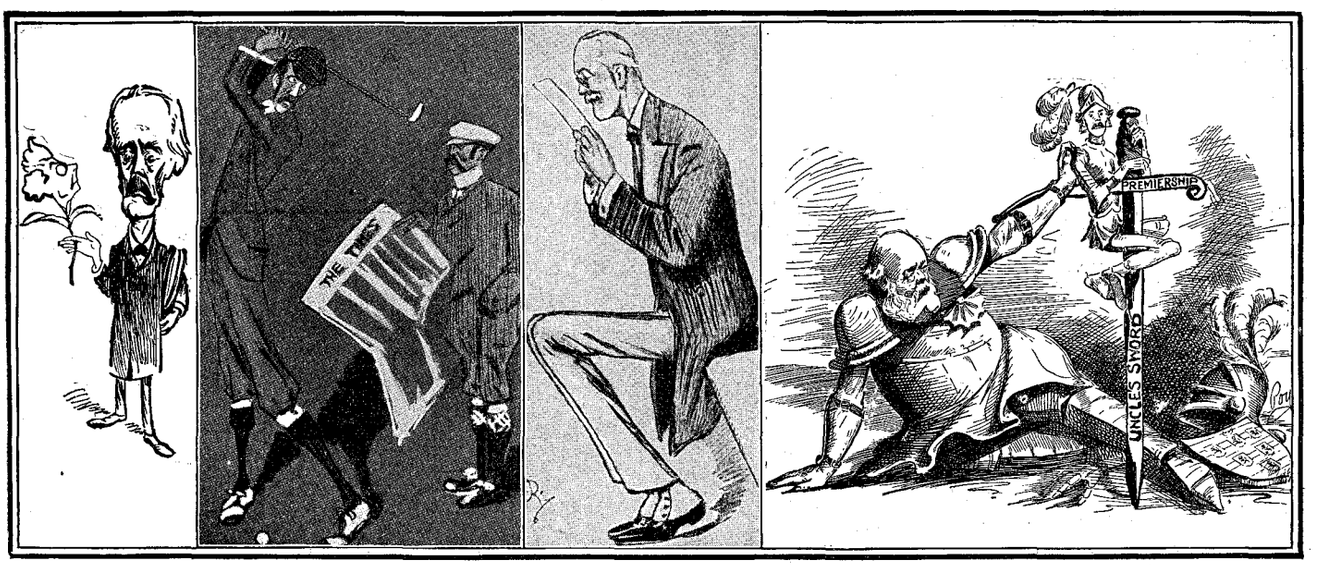
"The chiefs of the Clerical party, after some hesitation, appeal openly to violence. One of them has gone so far as to say that the Parisians will rise in a body against the decrees of the Government. Finally, the bishops, too, have got into line and sanctioned a resort to extreme measures. Resistance is organized in broad daylight in the palace of the Archbishop of Paris, where M. Richard [the cardinal-archbishop], a functionary, takes command of the insurrection."

A noteworthy feature of the press comment is the fact that the *Temps* (Paris), more or less ministerial, has shown a tendency to desert Premier Combes. It deems his treatment of the monks and nuns too severe. As regards the right of the Premier under the law to do as he is doing, the London *Standard* suggests doubts:

"The doubt whether the ministerial action is strictly legal naturally tends to make the opposition more bitter. On that point, of course, we express no opinion, but it is significant that M. Jules Roche, who is not a Clerical, and who has much administrative experience as well as legal knowledge, has declared that M. Combes is acting beyond his powers. If so, means can, no doubt, be found to check him and his agents, tho the power of the state is enormous in France, and where it is concerned French courts are somewhat apt to act less like independent judicial authorities than as the agents of the Government. We do not require to be learned in the law to understand the hardship inflicted on the nuns when they are called on to obtain an authorization before they may teach the poor, and are told at the same time that it is too late to make the application. Whatever technical justification M. Combes may have—and it is hardly credible that he is acting without the advice of lawyers—there would certainly seem to be something like a breach of an honorable understanding. When the associations law was passed we were told that it was not directed against local orders engaged in educational or in charitable work, but only against the great organizations, such as the Assumptionist Brothers, the Jesuits, Dominicans, and others which are not peculiarly French, and are directed by generals resident at Rome."

But it would show a deficient understanding of the conditions prevailing in France, continues *The Standard*, to condemn the ministry without qualification:

"Monseigneur Richard, the Archbishop of Paris, talks of interference with freedom of conscience. Unhappily, this is only the



Chamberlain, his faded flower. —*Le Rire* (Paris).

"What! I Premier! I didn't know it, for I never read the newspapers." —*Ulk* (Berlin).

Hiding his blushes. —*Punch* (London).

A CECIL, HO! One down—t'other come on. —*Judy* (London).

BALFOUR IN CARTOON.

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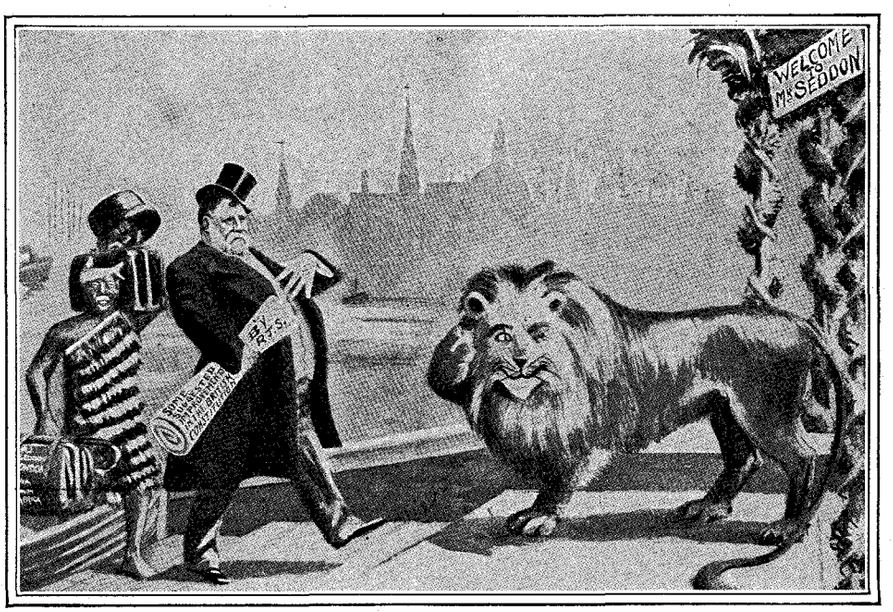
way in which ecclesiastics speak when they are weak. They do not act in this spirit when they are strong. Monseigneur Richard, it is to be noted, charges the ministry with acting under the influence of Masonic sects which are hostile to all religion. When the French Clericals have been in power they have treated all secular education as 'Masonic.' The recently published correspondence of M. Taine contains some striking examples of the overbearing action of the clergy in the early days of the Empire when they were influential, and when they hoped to obtain control of all education in France. Ever since the Revolution there has been a continual conflict between those who wished to see teaching made wholly secular, and kept in the hands of state officials as a monopoly, and the Clerical parties which desire to control it in a spirit of hostility to the principles and institutions of modern France. The clergy are not able to rest content with toleration. They are constantly striving for power. It is notorious that the teaching orders were engaged lately in endeavoring to upset the republic. The associations bill was passed for this very reason. No surprise, therefore, need be felt that a Republican cabinet is anxious to obtain full protection against a return of the danger."

The present situation in France can not endure, however, because it is fraught with peril to all Europe, says the *Hamburger Nachrichten:*

"Another question altogether is whether the policy approved and demanded by the majority in the French chamber, and which Combes is faithfully carrying out, can be regarded as an unmixed blessing for France. Step by step Combes will be drawn into a contest that calls for tremendous energy and also a farseeing eye and great self-command. A conflict with the 'world-clergy' must sooner or later mean a conflict with the Roman curia. Can Combes in that event provide for all the consequences? Only a Government that is strong and sure of itself dare enter a struggle that must permanently decide the fate of France. A false step, a slip, and the rebound comes—comes with the greater intensity the tighter the reins were held. The French people have shown often enough already that they are prone to extreme changes, and so have French parliaments. It is portentous that in France the mediating element of Protestantism is lacking. The temporizers and the indifferent, who still make up the majority, vote Radical to-day and to-morrow go to mass."



SEDDON'S SOAP.

The British Lion's Welcome of the New Zealand Premier.

—*Auckland Weekly News.*

The Clerical press has begun to denounce the French President himself for signing the decrees closing the schools. It is perhaps not too much to say that there are indications in the Clerical press of France of a coming concerted attempt to make President Loubet's position a very difficult one. The *Correspondant* (Paris) compares his coldness to that of the first Czar Nicholas when the Polish massacres were going on. "I shudder at these horrors whenever I think of them," said one of the Czar's aids. "Then do as I do," retorted Nicholas, "and don't think of them."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COMING FOREIGN POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

IT is the destiny of the United States to assume the leadership of the Anglo-Saxon race. The greatness of the giant republic of the New World rests upon the supremacy of Anglo-Saxon ideas. In defense of the Anglo-Saxon idea this country has "cannon ready." Thus that eminent Frenchman, Pierre de Coubertin, in the *Figaro* (Paris). He proceeds:

"A new character unfolds itself to Uncle Sam, toward which he tends unconsciously, impelled by circumstances rather than by ambition. To be the policeman of the New World is a thing of prestige and full of advantage, but to be the keystone of the gigantic Anglo-Saxon arch would be still more glorious and profitable. For a long time past an attentive observer could discern amid traditional hostilities of a perfunctory kind the growing sympathy between the Americans and the English. Diverging interests have delayed its manifestation, but it is evident none the less. Moreover, it is not in England that the greatest change is taking place. England is the old mother whose arrogance once made trouble in the family. Young brothers and sisters have been born since the quarrel came to an end. With them there can be a perfect understanding, and they are filled with respectful admiration for their elder brother. Washington, no doubt, foresaw this fated evolution when, in his immortal farewell address, he warned his countrymen against the exaltation of their own sentiments. He said that a nation which allows itself to be carried away by its love or hatred for another nation becomes in a sense the slave of its own passion. Of whom could he have thought in writing that, if not of the mother country which he always loved and the prestige and hostility of which he both loved and feared? The England of that day has become the British empire, and the British empire is about to become the Anglo-Saxon confederation. In this second transformation the United States is involved far more deeply than it supposes. What bonds, among peoples, are comprised in a common language and a common soul, an identical method of understanding life, and an identical conception of moral and social duty!"

Thus, continues the distinguished French thinker, does destiny impel the United States to the front position in this giant combination. The United States could not refuse such a supremacy even if desirous of doing so:

"In a few years more this situation will appear in full view. Let any attack be then made upon Australia, let South Africa be menaced, let misfortune come to Great Britain, and it will be perceived, in the figurative formula of the banquet-hall, that blood is thicker than water and that the star-spangled banner has become the Anglo-Saxon flag."

Ideas of this sort have found expression in England, but in a vague and rather tentative way.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Democracy and Social Ethics."—Jane Addams. (The Macmillan Company, $1.25.)

"The Adventures of Marco Polo."—Edward Atherton. (D. Appleton & Company, $0.65.)

"Tracks of a Tenderfoot."—Rev. Gulian Lansing Morrills. (Published by the Author, $1.00.)

"A Speckled Bird."—Augusta Evans Wilson. (G. W. Dillingham Company, $1.50.)

"Skid and I, or the Devil in Chains."—George W. Sayler. (Sayler Publishing Company, Elwood, Ind.)

"Hamlet Prince of Denmark."—Shakespeare. (The Roycroft Shop, East Aurora, N. Y., $5.00.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Poems of Ironquill.

In THE LITERARY DIGEST for April 26, 1902, an account is given of Eugene F. Ware, who was appointed Commissioner of Pensions by President Roosevelt to succeed H. Clay Evans. Mr. Ware, otherwise known to the literary world as "Ironquill," has recently issued a book of poems and rimes. Just after the fight in Manila, the following jovial lines from his pen were widely quoted:

O Dewey was the morning
Upon the first of May,
And Dewey was the Admiral
Down in Manila Bay;
And Dewey were the Regent's eyes,
"Them" orbs of royal blue!
And Dewey feel discouraged?
I Dew not think we Dew.

Below are a few selections from "Ironquill's" volume of verse:

THE NOW.

The charm of a love is its telling, the telling that goes with the giving;
The charm of the deed is its doing; the charm of a life is its living;
The soul of the thing is the thought; the charm of the act is the actor;
The soul of the fact is its truth, and the NOW is its principal factor.

The world loves the Now and the Nowist, and tests all assumptions with rigor;
It looks not behind it to falling, and forward to ardor and vigor;
It cares not for heroes who falter, for martyrs who hushed and recanted,
For pictures that never were painted, for harvests that never were planted.

The world does not care for a fragrance that never is lost in perfuming.
The world does not care for the blossoms that wither away before blooming;
The world does not care for the chimes remaining unrung by the ringer,
The world does not care for the songs unsung in the soul of the singer.

What use to mankind is a purpose that never shone forth in a doer?
What use has the world for a loving that never had winner nor wooer?
The motives, the hopes, and the schemes that have ended in idle conclusions
Are buried along with the failures that come in a life of illusions.

Away with the flimsy idea that life with a past is attended;
There's Now—only Now,—and no Past—there's never a past; it has ended.

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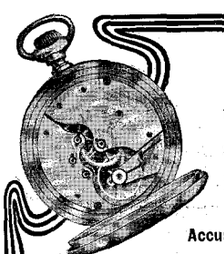

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We teach Instrumental Music, Harmony, Composition and Orchestration, **by mail only**, and guarantee success. You need not know one thing about music when beginning to learn by our method. Every feature from the very simplest to the most complicated execution is made so easy and interesting that anyone can now learn without years of tedious study and great expense.

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We want someone in your locality to know about our school; as pupils make our best advertisements we want at least one in every locality. We know that if you are satisfied our efforts will not have been in vain. As a special inducement, for **$1.00**, (your only expense) which will not cover our cost of material, wrapping and postage, we will give a **10 weeks' course** (any grade) for **Piano, Organ, Banjo, Guitar, Violin or Mandolin**. As this offer is solely for advertising purposes, the instruction will be special and our best efforts will be given. All we expect of you after taking the Course is to tell your friends exactly what you think. *Our fifth year of greatest success.* In accepting this offer state whether a beginner or advanced pupil. You need not know anything about music to enroll and we will teach you to play any of these instruments. All kinds of instruments supplied at cost. Address:

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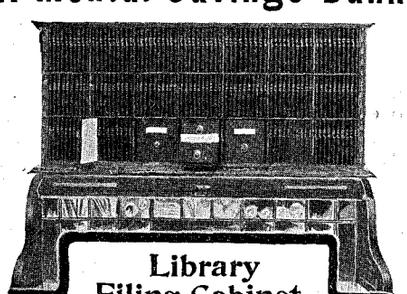
Dept. G, 19 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

A Mental Savings Bank



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The Library Filing Cabinet Co., Title & Trust Bldg. Chicago

KLIPS Write for price-list. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

Away with its obsolete story, and all of its yesterday sorrow;
There's only to-day, almost gone, and in front of to-day stands to-morrow.

And hopes that are quenchless are sent us like loads from a generous lender,
Enriching us all in our efforts, yet making no poorer the sender;
Lightening all of our labors and thrilling us ever and ever
With the ecstasy of success and the raptures of present endeavor.

THE SIEGE OF DJKLXPRWBZ.

Before a Turkish town
The Russians came,
And with huge cannon
Did bombard the same.

They got up close
And rained fat bombshells down,
And blew out every
Vowel in the town.

And then the Turks,
Becoming somewhat sad
Surrendered every
Consonant they had.

TYPE.

All night the sky was draped in darkness thick;
From rumbling clouds imprisoned lightnings swept;
Into the printer's stick,
With energetic click,
The ranks of type into battalions crept,
Which formed brigades while dreaming labor slept;
And ere dawn's crimson pennons were unfurled,
The night-formed columns charged the waking world.

NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

THE OLD YEAR.

The Old Year said: "Young was I at the start,
But cares came fast and now with broken heart
I'll do as all the New Year's callers do,—
Smile, take a cup of coffee, and depart."

THE NEW YEAR.

O New Year, greet the old,
And hide as it has hid
The sights which we have saw,
The deeds which we have did.

HE AND SHE.

When I am dead you'll find it hard,
Said he,
To ever find another man
Like me.

What makes you think, as I suppose
You do,
I'd ever want another man
Like you?

QUESTION.

To his courtier spake the Czar,
Looking o'er the fields afar:
"Count the plowmen that you see,
And their number tell to me."

From the palace porch afar
Looked and answered he the Czar:
"In the distance there are two—
Two are all there are in view."

"Rightly spoken," said the Czar,
"Two the men that plowing are;
Tell their number, if you can,
If we call that plow a man."

Quickly answered he the Czar:
"Two the men now plowing are;
Call that plow a man, and then
Three the number of the men."

Flashed with anger then the Czar,
And his eye gleamed like a star,
As he looked the courtier through:
"Wrong, sir, wrong! still, only two.

"Who shall stand beside a Czar,
With an empire spreading far?

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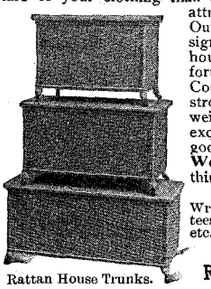
At Factory Prices.

Rattan Divan.

"The Doctor's Favorite."

The best, strongest and most thoroughly satisfactory articles made in this popular material. Hand woven of imported rattan in a variety of artistic designs. Our **Rattan House Trunks** are indispensable in colleges, apartments, hotels and the home. Light, dust-proof, self-ventilating. Handsomely lined. Take better care of your clothing than a cedar chest and are attractive window seats. Our **Rattan Divan** is designed for the modern house or piazza where comfort and beauty are sought. Cool, clean, graceful and strong. Extremely light weight. Our own new and exclusive designs. All goods sent on approval. **We make to order** anything in rattan or willow.



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Write for free catalog of Settees, Couches, House Trunks, etc., direct to factory.

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The Meeting-Spot

Trout, wild ducks, and deer hold conventions at Dixville Notch every season. Will you be there to meet them? A rare spot for sportsmen and tired workers.

Write for free booklet with fine views of the glorious mountain scenery. Perfect relief from hay-fever.

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Dixville Notch, N. H. (White Mts.)
CHAS. H. GOULD, Manager.

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48 in. long, 31 in. deep, $24.

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42 in. long, 24 in. deep, $10.

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Sold on approval, charges paid east of the Rocky Mountains. Use it thirty days—if not satisfactory, return it at our expense, and we will refund your money.

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$100 or $40 fuel bill—which? Sixty per cent. of fuel and 85% of heat saved, health promoted, home beautified by the **ALDINE OPEN FIRE-PLACE.** Illustrated Catalogue will be sent for a 2c stamp for postage. **Aldine Grate & Mantel Co., 141 Court St., Grand Rapids, Mich.**

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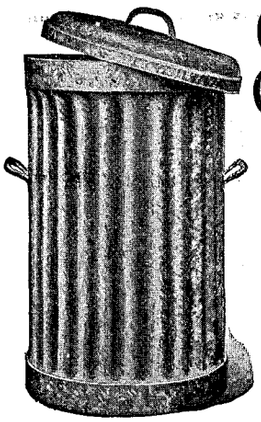

Odorless Garbage.

Where do you throw ashes and garbage left from the kitchen? It should be where eye or nose will not detect it. Such a place is in

Witts' Corrugated Can

Made of galvanized steel with close fitting top. It is odor-proof and dust-proof. It is stronger than other cans as the corrugation furnishes support everywhere alike. No hoops or other supports to rust or break off.

Ask your dealer for it. If he hasn't it write us and we will tell you one who has or supply you direct.

THE WITT CORNICE CO., Dept. K, Cincinnati, O.

A Perfect SHOE POLISH IN PASTE FORM.

SHUSHINE

In a tube, each tube in a neat pasteboard box; most up to-date package on the market. Can be carried in your grip, trunk or pocket. **YOU CAN'T SPILL IT.** Easy to apply—quick to polish. When applied a little rubbing with a dry cloth gives a beautiful polish to all kinds of leathers. Especially adapted for Patent Leather and Enamel shoes. **Does not smut or crackle the leather**—keeps it soft and pliable. It pleases the ladies as it does not smut or black the skirts. **Made in Tan and Black, two sizes, 25 and 10 cents.**

All dealers or by mail on receipt of price.

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and **ENLARGED JOINTS** relieved and cured by

"POND'S TOE SPRING"

Worn without inconvenience. Restores entire foot to its natural form and action. **Sent on approval. Money back if not satisfied.** Send outline of foot and write for particulars.

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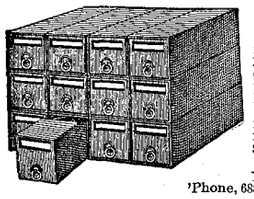

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This filing Cabinet is made of Tarboard with 12 drawers strongly built, cloth covered, elegantly finished with brass label holders, a magnificent Desk ornament. Size 14 x 18 x 10. Special sizes made to order. Price $3.00 f. o. b. New York.

A. DAVIDSON, 18 Spruce Street, N. Y.

'Phone, 688 John. Established 1888.

Who shall give advice to kings,
Knowing not that things are things?

"By the edict of the Czar,
To the Caucasus afar
Go! until thou knowest when
Things are things, and men are men."

PERSONALS.

Senator Clark and the Barber.—A little anecdote told by the New York *Times* shows the business methods adhered to by United States Senator W. A. Clark, the multimillionaire mine-owner, banker, and manufacturer. The story is as follows:

Upon his return from the East the Senator visited a barber's shop for the purpose of having his hair trimmed. He inquired for a certain barber, whose ability had been recommended to the Senator by his son Charles W.

Upon the completion of the job the Senator inquired the amount of his bill, whereupon the tonsorial artist calmly replied:

"Charley usually gives me $5."

The Senator was taken by surprise, but regaining his wits, asked: "But what is the usual charge for such a service?"

"Fifty cents," responded the barber.

"Well," said Senator Clark, with a smile, "Charley has a rich father and I have not," whereupon he handed the barber 50 cents and departed.

Ex-Governor Hogg in London.—Ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, recently returned from a visit to England. For a time much was said of him because of his refusal to wear knee breeches at the King's levee. *Everybody's Magazine* prints two incidents of his life while in London:

At lunch one day in the mansion of a distinguished earl the ex-governor of Texas met a duchess who became so highly interested in his picturesque personality that she asked him to accompany her to a reception for which she was bound so he could tell her more stories about his oil-wells. Hogg politely declined, explaining that he was going to devote the afternoon to seeing the town from the top of a 'bus.

"Better come along too, ma'am," he said.

After some hesitation the lady consented, and the governor gently helped her to a seat on the roof of the 'bus, pulling his own huge proportions up after her. Together they had a long ride and got a good look at the city.

"Governor," she said, "I can almost imagine myself in Texas. I never before rode on the top of a London 'bus."

At the close of a fashionable dinner in London, the ex-governor found himself at the door of the mansion beside a handsome woman who had sat opposite him at the table but whose name he had not caught. She awaited her carriage but was unescorted.

"Surely you are not going home alone, madam?" said the polite governor to the lady.

"Thank you, governor," she said, "but I'm perfectly safe. My carriage is below now."

"But, madam," he persisted, "in Texas we never permit a lady to go home alone from a party. I should esteem it a great favor to be allowed to escort you to your house."

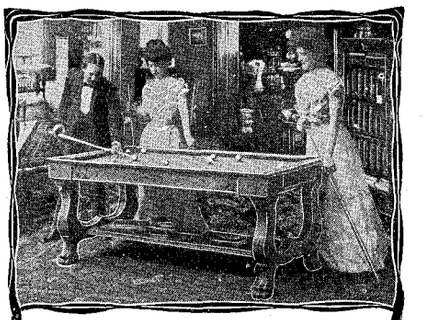
"I won't trouble you, governor," she replied cordially, "but you may see me to my carriage."

This rejection of his company set Governor Hogg thinking that he had committed an error, and he proceeded to consult Ambassador Choate.

"They do things differently over here," explained the ambassador gravely. "It was not quite the right thing for you to do to offer to take the lady home, but don't worry. That was the famous Duchess of C——, one of the brightest and most practical women in London and she'll not think the worse of you for your mistake."

The ambassador smiled reassuredly.

"Choate," said the ex-governor, "wasn't it clever of me to pick out such a sensible and fine-looking lady as the Duchess of C——, to make that Texas break on?"



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will be just as useful and afford great pleasure if you have our Combination Table. Billiard and pool tables have been costly and cumbersome luxuries. The

Indianapolis Combination Table

Library—Dining—Billiard—Pool

Makes GOOD BILLIARDS possible in every home. A massive, beautiful piece of furniture—as dining or library table none better. Converted into a pool or billiard table of perfect playing qualities by removing top. Constructed on same principle as regulation billiard tables. Beds of superior Vermont slate, quick, live, sensitive cushions, absolutely accurate angles. Cloth is of finest quality, balls true, cues well balanced.

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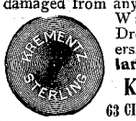
ONE PIECE COLLAR BUTTON

Has the name "Krementz" stamped on the back, showing quality, whether solid or plate, as our plate outwears some solid buttons. Beware of imitations. You get a new one without charge in case a genuine **Krementz** button is damaged from any cause. Special styles for ladies' Shirt Waists and Children's Dresses. Sold by all jewelers. **The Story of a Collar Button** free on request.



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By Standing Over a Hot Stove; Make Summer Cooking a Pleasure by Using our **STEAM COOKER WITH DOORS.** Large meal cooked over one burner. Wonderful saving of fuel and labor. Get it for your home and summer cottage. Send for catalogue and special offer. Used on any kind of stove. **Agents Wanted,** $20 to $40 a week can be made. Now is the time to sell cookers.

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"BOMOSA" the Most Economical **33c**

1 lb. trade-mark red bags. Good Coffees 12c. and 15c. Good Teas 30c. and 35c.

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soap does nothing but cleanse, it has no medical properties; for the color of health and health itself use Pears'. Give it time.

Sold all over the world.

SUFFERERS FROM
DYSPEPSIA AND OTHER
STOMACH TROUBLES
Can Find Quick Relief by Using

"Glycozone"

an **absolutely harmless** germicide. It subdues the inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach, thus removing the cause of the disease, and effects a cure.

For any stomach trouble it will do good and generally cure.

Used and recommended by leading physicians.

Sold by leading druggists.

FREE I will send by mail on receipt of 20c., to cover **actual postage,** a liberal sample, that will prove the claims I make to your entire satisfaction. This preparation cannot harm you, and in most cases gives wonderful results. Address

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CORN GUM
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Use the Great English Remedy
BLAIR'S PILLS
Safe, Sure, Effective. 50c. & $1.
DRUGGISTS, or 224 William St., N. Y.

Coming Events.

August 19.—Convention of the National Railroad Master Blacksmiths' Association at Chicago, Ill.

August 19–22.—Convention of the American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists' Society at Asheville, N. C.

August 20–21.—Convention of Newsdealers, Booksellers, and Stationers of the United States at Brooklyn, N. Y.

August 26–29. — Convention of the National Council of the Daughters of Liberty at Syracuse, N. Y.

Convention of the National Postmasters' Association at Milwaukee, Wis.

August 26–30.—National Fraternal Congress at Denver, Colo.

August 27. — Convention of the Shorthand Writers' Association at Saratoga, N. Y.

August 27–28. — Convention of the American Forestry Association at Lansing, Mich.

August 27–29.—Convention of the American Association of Referees on Bankruptcy at Milwaukee, Wis.

Convention of the League of American Municipalities at Grand Rapids, Mich.

August 29.—National Negro Industrial Convention at Little Rock, Ark.

August 29–Sept. 6.—Convention of the National Rifle Association at Sea Girt, N. J.

Current Events.

Foreign.

August 4.—In Colombia the revolutionary troops under General Herrera are defeated.

The Cuban House passes a bill authorizing a loan of $35,000,000.

August 5.—A combination of British and Canadian firms is formed to fight the United States Steel Corporation.

In Haiti, General Firmin proclaims himself president and forms a provisional government.

August 6.—The Emperor of Germany and the Czar of Russia meet at Reval.

Ex-Presidents Kruger and Steyn meet at Scheveningen.

August 7.—King Edward issues a proclamation expressing his thanks for the nation's sympathy in his illness.

At Landerneau, France, the expulsion of several teaching nuns was accompanied by rioting.

August 8.—Both houses of the British Parliament adjourn until October 16.

Lukas Meyer, the commander of the Free State forces in the Boer war, dies in Brussels of heart disease.

August 9.—King Edward VII. is crowned in Westminster Abbey.

August 10.—King Edward gives his Osborne estate to the English people.

Domestic.

August 4.—Railway officials in the State of Washington confer with farmers as to freight rates.

August 5.—In the region of the coal strike, two anthracite mines are opened, and two are closed.

Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to Germany, resigns his position.

August 6.—Harry Tracy, the Oregon outlaw, is wounded and commits suicide in the State of Washington.

Train robbers rifle a safe on an express train near Savanna, Ill.

Five collieries in the Shenandoah (Pa.) region are abandoned on account of strike.

Senator Hanna speaks at Urbana (O.) Chautauqua, on "Capital and Labor."

August 7.—The statement from Rome that the Philippine friars have sold their lands to American syndicates is denied at Washington.

August 10.—United States Senator James McMillan of Michigan dies suddenly at his summer home in Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass.

The Philadelphia *Times* and *Public Ledger* are

STORY WRITERS I will pay well for short stories for children of school age. Must be wholesome, interesting, and in correct English. Address MSS. to Editor "Hawaii's Young People," Lahaina, Hawaii.

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IT'S A MINE
Ships Daily Gold and Silver Ore.

ONE of 23 claims owned by The Alta Mines Company. It also owns a $100,000 mill; $50,000 tramway, and has Over $2,000,000 of Ore in sight. The Company owed on May 1, 1901, $514,000. July 1, 1902, it was only $125,000. To pay this the Company offers stock at a very low figure. A postal card brings particulars.
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Is just as tiring as physical labor. Sometimes it is much more so. ALL OFFICE MEN, the book-keeper, the credit man, the correspondent and every other brain worker knows, or should know, that an

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is especially valuable, because it preserves energy and endurance. Brain work consumes nerve force, the entire system is drawn upon to sustain it. Stop the wasteful consumption of nerve energy and you will have just that much more for the brain to draw upon. The O-P-C suspensory will stop one strain—a big one—because it is constant.
We authorize every druggist to refund your money if you are not satisfied.
Get the Right Brand. Should you be unable to get an O-P-C from your druggist we will supply you, postpaid, upon receipt of price.
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AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

August 4.—A force of Filipino fanatics are defeated with heavy loss by police in Tayabas Province.

August 6.—General Chaffee orders shipment to San Francisco of army medical supplies in excess of the requirements of 20,000 men for two years. He establishes a military prison (capacity 400) on Maligi Island.

Aug. 8.—It is officially denied in Manilla that the friars have sold their lands to American syndicates.

The chief insurgent chief of the Moros has surrendered.

CHESS.

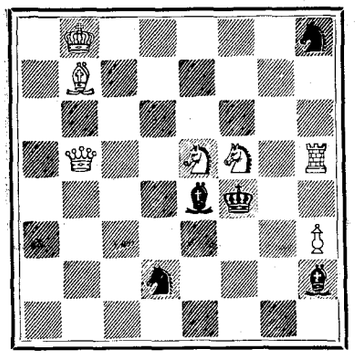
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

THE LITERARY DIGEST FIRST PROBLEM TOURNEY.

Problem 707.

XXV. MOTTO: "A Circumstance."

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

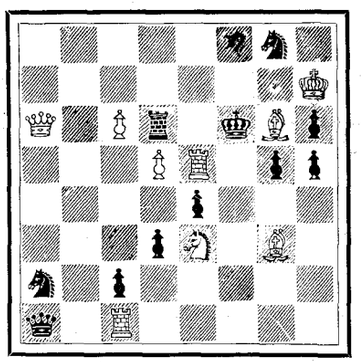
1 K 5 s; 1 B 6; 8; 1 Q 2 S S 1 R; 4 b k 2; 7 P; 3 s 3 b; 8.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 708.

XXVI. MOTTO: "Kareol."

Black—Eleven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

6 s 1; 7 K; Q 1 P r 1 k B p; 3 P R 1 p p; 4 p 3; 3 p S 1 B 1; s 1 p 5; q 1 R 5.

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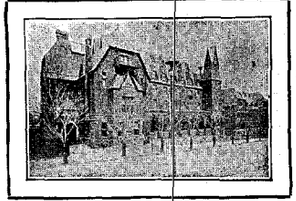

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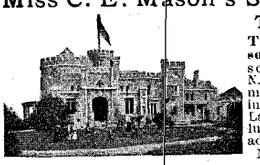

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NOTE

We would call attention to the fact that in the advertisement of the Ontario Ladies' College which appeared in the issues of THE LITERARY DIGEST of July 26th and August 2d, the address was incorrectly given. The full and correct address is Whitby, Ontario, Canada.

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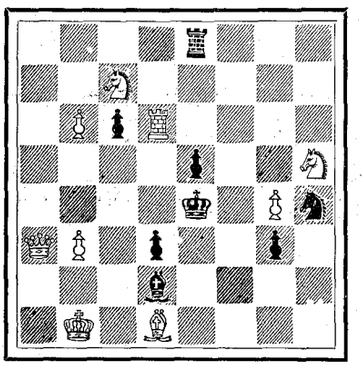
Problem 709.

XXVII. MOTTO: "Doppelspiel."

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

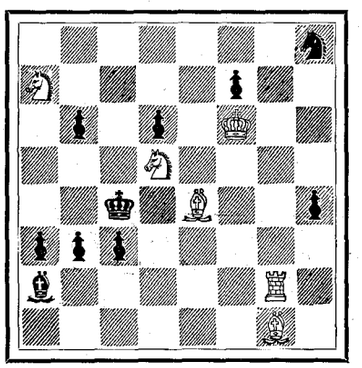
4 r 3; 2 S 5; 1 P p R 4; 4 p 2 S; 4 k 1 P s; Q P 1 p 2 p 1; 3 b 4; 1 K 1 B 4.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 710.

XXVIII. MOTTO: "Inyade."

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

7 s; S 4 p 2; 1 p 1 p 1 K 2; 3 S 4; 2 k 1 B 2 p; p p p 5; b 5 R 1; 6 B 1.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Tourney Problems.

No. 695. XIII.: R—K Kt 4.

No. 696. XIV.: B—Q 7.

No. 697. XV.: Author's key: B—B 3.

Second solution: Q—B 7 ch, etc.

No. 698. XVI.

1. B—R 6 / P x R	2. Q x B P / Any	3. Q or B mates	
1. ..... / Kt x P	2. Q—Q sq / Any	3. Q, R, or B mates	
1. ..... / P x B	2. Q x B P / Any	3. Q mates	
1. ..... / Kt—Kt 3	2. P—B 3 / Any	3. Q or R mates	
1. ..... / Kt—B 6	2. P x Kt / Any	3. Q or R mates	
1. ..... / P x P	2. P—Kt 4 ch / Q x P	3. R—K 5, mates	
1. ..... / Q x P or any other	2. B x P / Any	3. B—B 8, mates	

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; N. Nelson, Hopkins, Minn.; K. Kentino, New York City; C. B. E, Youngstown, O; D. S. Taylor, Hyde Park, Mass.; Dr. R. O'C., San Francisco; J. C. J. Wainwright, Somerville, Mass.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; T Hilgers, Union Hill, N. J.; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; W. J. Ferris, Chester, Pa.; A. G. Massmann, Newark, N. J.; "Malvern," Melrose, Mass.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Borgner, Jr., New York City; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.

695: Dr. H. Sleeper, Meriden, N. H.

696: H. M. Coss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.

695 and 696: W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; W. J. Funk, Brooklyn; O. C. Brett, Humboldt, Kan.

695, 696, 697: G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.

695, 696, 698: Dr J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.

696, 697, 698: W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va.

Comments (695): "The best 2-er thus far"—M.M.; "A good 'waiter.' The key is excellent"—G. D.; "Good and sound"—F. S. F.; "Good, if not brilliant"—A C. W.; "Pretty, but the key is obvious"—N. N; Interesting; good key"—K. K.; "Neat"—C. B. E.; "Very clever"—R. O'C.; "Fine, and fairly-hidden key"—J. C. J. W.; "Good"—A K; "Ornate"—J. G. L.; "A good setting of an old idea"—W. R. C.; "Hidden key"—W J. F.; "Some care required in locating the R"—C. N. F.

696: "Pleasing but XIII. is better"—M. M.; "The four 'pins' in the leading variations are fine"—G. D.; "A fine problem spoiled by duals. Everything is sacrificed to obtain the remarkable 'pinning' position"—F. S. F.; "Excellent, save for the obvious key and bad duals"—A. C. W.; "Good illustrations of the 'pin.' The key is faulty"—N. N; "Flavored"—C. B. E.; "Belies its motto: "Not much variety"—R. O'C.; "Clumsy in construction, and needlessly involved in duals"—J. C. J. W.; "Very fine"—A K.; "Pleasing variety"—J. G. L.; "Magnificent"—H. M. C.; "A prickly, 'pinning' performance"—W. R. C.; "Fine piece of work"—W. J. F.; "The most pleasing 2-er of the series"—J H. S.; A rare beauty"—S. M. M.; "Much better than XIII."—C. N. F.

697: Solvers speak in the very highest terms of this problem, and it is a very great pity that it is unsound. The composer writes that the "cook" could have been stopped by placing the B (Kt 7) on B 6.

698: "Very good."—M. W. H.; "Stunning key, but lacks variety"—M. M.; "The idea is bright, but rather clumsily rendered"—G. D.; "The strategy is of the highest order, and far superior to the tactics. Fine work"—F. S F.; "Rather novel treatment of a well-known difficult theme. A model of economy from White's point of view"—H.W.B.; "A first rate specimen of the Jespersen school, not as attractive as 697"—A. C. W.; "Very good, indeed"—N. N.; "Something fierce"—C. B. E.; "A crowning work; indeed"—D. S. T.; "Very good, but inferior to 697"—R. O'C.; "Crafty key; deep and fine after-play"—J. C. J. W.; "Has few equals and no superiors"—A K; "Deserves a crown" J. G. L.; "Very fine"—"Malvern"; "A blind and difficult key" J H. S; "Very difficult"—S. M. M.; "Wonderful"—C. N. F.

In addition to those reported, J. C. J. W. solved 687, 688, 689, 690; Dr. R. O C., 686; Dr. H. S., 691. The Hon. T. M. T. has solved all the Tourney problems.

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Atkins	10	5	Gottschall	5½	8½
Pillsbury	10	5	Levin	5½	8½
Mieses	9	6	Bardeleben	6	9
Wolf	9	6	Cohn	6	9
Napier	8½	6½	Gunsberg	5½	9½
Olland	8½	5½	Suechting	5	10
Marshall	8	7	Mason	4½	10½
Swiderkski	8	7	Popiel	4½	10½

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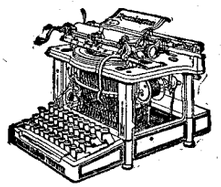

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